BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1858. NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do. do.	2	do	1 25
Do. do.	3	do	50
Do. do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do. do.	6	do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & FELT,

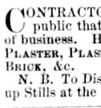
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,



BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

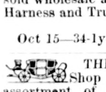
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

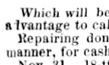
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.



THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:

25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do.
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.

Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at January term of Duplin County Court, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them forward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those indebted to the testator, are requested to make immediate payment. H. B. HURST, } Executors.
N. J. FARRIOR, }
Mount. Olive, N. C., March 11, 1858.—28-6t.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

Edward W. Houston, vs. Calvin J. Houston and others, } Bill to Account, &c.

IT APPEARING to the Court that John Miller and wife, Sarah E., defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, (a paper printed in Wilmington, N. C.,) for six weeks successively, notifying the said John Miller and wife, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Duplin County, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, 6th February, 1858

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
March 5th, 1858 27-6w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all trespassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

SMALL POX DEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.
Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.
Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE *CAROLINE*, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation whatever, all persons are hereby requested and positively forbid from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me.

REUBEN MELTON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 3d, 1858. 27-3t*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY. } Court of Equity.

James Cox, Uz. W. Cox, J. B. Cox, vs. William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, and others. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, Purdie J. Pemberton and wife, defendants in this petition, are non-residents, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in some paper in the State for the space of six weeks, in order that the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them and decree made according to the prayer of said petition.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Sampson, done at office in Clinton, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1858.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 12th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 62] 28-6t

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. A. J. DeROSSET, from New York:

25 bags Rio Coffee; 25 do. Laguayra do.;
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
50 boxes fine Adamantine Candles;
50 half-boxes Colgates' No. 1 Soap. Low for cash.
Feb. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co.,
Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.

The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.

For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.

By order of the Board Directors.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.
Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.

☞ *There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*
Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

CORRUPTION FUNDS.—The evidence before the Congressional Committee show that Mr. Wolcott, of the firm of Gardner, Wolcott & Co., of Boston, and formerly in the employ of Lawrence, Stone & Co., received $58.000 in cash to bribe Congress. The firm has failed and Mr. Wolcott denies before the Committee that he used the money directly or indirectly to bribe members of Congress. The creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., represented at Washington by Mr. E. F. Butler, say, if you did not use our funds for the special purpose for which they were entrusted to you, where are they?—Give them back. Mr. Wolcott remains in Jail, apparently seeking some loophole by which he may keep the money and escape punishment. The quibble in the matter seems to be that employing lobby men, whose eloquence can enlighten and instruct benighted members and teach them the proper bearing of a question, is not called bribing members of Congress. Mr. Wolcott denies that he directly or indirectly gave money for votes to members of Congress, but he does not deny that he spent the money to influence the passage of the bill, if, indeed, he spent it at all. This indirect mode of influencing the passage of a bill has long been practised. It is known that the Collins line of steamers, after the receipt of large sums of money from the Government, has been discontinued as unprofitable. It is also currently reported that of $800,000 received by the Collins line from the Government, three-fourths, or $600,000, was spent at Washington to procure the passage of the allowance. This matter requires investigation, as well as that of the Lawrence bribery fund, and the mode in which the money is spent, whether in direct payments to the members, or in employing lobby men to "instruct" them, after they have been fed from the fund. The whole matter should be probed to the bottom, and Congress discover whether they are actually made the tools for extracting money out of the pockets of the public into those of the lobby. It is well known that in the case of the famous "Gardner claim." Congress voted nearly $500,000 to pay it; of this $400,000 went into the pockets of three or four persons, among them, Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, and three gentlemen said they passed the claim because they believed it to have been an honest one. If that was so, what is the result? Why, a man with a claim on the Government, which all the high officers believe to be just, cannot get his money without paying away four-fifths of it to "influential men." It is quite time the whole matter was ripped up.

United States Economist.

A False Statement Corrected.

It was stated in the letter of our Greensboro' (N. C.) correspondent early last week, that it had been ascertained by letter from Elizabeth City, that about $60,000 of the money belonging to the Farmers' Bank of that place, had recently been found concealed in a safe owned by Mr. W. W. Griffin, former Cashier of said Bank.

The American Sentinel, published at Elizabeth City, in its issue of Saturday last, says it is authorized by the officers of the Farmers' Bank to say that the report is a *base* slander.

The Sentinel has no doubt that the whole thing originated in this way:

Some two weeks ago or more, Mr. Griffin came to town, and in the presence of the Cashier of the Bank opened a private safe in the Bank, where he used to keep his valuable papers, &c., and found therein several packages of vouchers, certificates of deposit, and finally a package of *Blank Bank Bills*, to the amount of $60,000. How the package of vouchers, certificates or blank bills got there Mr. Griffin does not know. The finding of the $60,000 in blanks gave rise to the above extract. No doubt the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Greensboro' was apprised of this discovery, and the report soon found its way to the correspondent of the *Express*, and he, by one dash of the pen, turned $60,000 of *blanks* into $60,000 good money, and branded Mr. Griffin with "rascality." Everybody knows that the blanks found could not have been of any benefit to Mr. Griffin, for they were not signed by either of the Presidents that the bank has had.

The finding out of the $60,000 in blanks, makes the minds of the officers of the bank more at ease, for they have been bothered more than a little to account for the number of bills stricken off from the plates, and the number issued by the Bank. This $60,000 worth, we understand, fills up the quantity all told within a few dollars, and the stockholders will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Bank is at least $60.000 better off than *they* expected, as it was thought that the bills had been signed and issued, and their entry forgotten to be made in the books of the Bank.

We cheerfully give place to the above explanation, and request that such papers as may have copied the extract from our Greensboro' letter, will, in justice to Mr. Griffin, give the above, or its substance, a place in their colums. We have written to our Greensboro' correspondent in relation to the matter, as we have no doubt he has been imposed upon by some correspondent from Elizabeth City. He has furnished us letters frequently on former occasions, and his information has always proved reliable. We think it due to ourselves to state, however, that the letter containing the charge against Mr. Griffin, was inserted during our absence from the city. A charge so seriously affecting the reputation of a gentleman, would not have found its way into our colums, had we been present. We should certainly have been guarded in this particular case, because we receive the Elizabeth City papers regularly, and had seen no mention of any such discovery as that related by our Greensboro' correspondent. We have never wilfully misrepresented any man that we are aware of, and if we know ourselves, never intend to.—*Petersburg Express.*

The Utah Expedition.

The following extract from a private letter of an officer in the Utah Army, dated the 30th of December, near Fort Bridges, is published in the New York Times:

We have had a long and tedious march through sands, rivers, rain and dust, over almost boundless plains, hills and mountains, and are now passing a dreary, desolate and uncomfortable winter in the midst of the snow-clad Rocky Mountains.

The Mormons seem determined to resist us to the last, and commenced their treasonable and rebellious course in the early part of October. Before the commanding officer arrived, and when we did not think it possible that the Mormons could undertake overt acts of treason, they passed into the road in rear of all the approaching columns, and burned three contractors' trains, drawn by oxen and freighted with supplies for the army. They sent us also a proclamation of martial law, and an order to leave the territory, or if we desired to remain on account of the lateness of the season, a permission to do so, provided we would put our arms in possession of one of their so-called generals. Of course, no particular notice was taken of so absurd a proposition, and as all the troops at that time expected had joined us, we concluded that if they desired to fight, we were more than equal to any force they could send out to drive us from the country.

We were constantly annoyed by them in various ways, and not until their conduct became so unbearable did we attempt any decided measures. They drove off cattle within two miles of camp, captured straggling teamsters, wagon-masters and soldiers; yet, having no instructions, the commanding officer (senior present at that time) would not permit us to pursue them or fire on them. At length, when these rascalities were becoming too frequent, the earnest appeals of the young officers were received with an attentive ear, and we obtained the permission so long desired. We fired upon them whenever we saw large parties, captured prisoners, letters and despatches of the most treasonable character, put the creatures in irons, and, as soon as the civil authorities came up, placed them in their hands. They are now being indicted for treason by the Grand Jury.

The commanding officer will remain here until Spring and then commence his ownward march. He arrived on the 6th of November, too late for any active operations. A few days after his arrival a snow storm overtook us, six inches deep, and the thermometer fell to 16 degrees below zero. We crossed streams with the artillery carriages and wagons upon the ice. I froze my feet, and many a poor soldier frosted his hands, feet and ears.—We are now 113 miles from the great Salt Lake City.

Old Brigham, in his impertinent audacity, occasionally sends papers into camp—late numbers of the Deseret News.

These papers are interesting to us because they are a medium through which we hear all his threats and ranting slang about the army, the "pets educated at West Point," "the armed mob," &c., but I could not send one to a friend, on account of the obscenity and vulgarity which they contain. The sermons which he and "*the twelve*" preach on Sundays in the "Bowery," could not be published entire in a paper in civilized society, for that reason. No editor would dare to publish some of these sermons, abounding as they do with blasphemy, profanity and vulgarity—low-bred vulgarity, which would disgrace the forecastle of a ship, or the squadroom of a barrack. The extracts which you see in the New York and other papers, are genteel compared with some that I have seen. These sermons are preached in the presence of their wives and daughters, and I have not characterized them as they merit. In fact, I could not find words to express the disgust which comes over one cognizant of all the attendant circumstances when he reads them. You may conjecture the morality of such a community, where the leaders make use of such language in the presence of "ladies," in a church, and on a Sunday. You may imagine what religion they profess, whose only aim seems to us "Gentiles" (meaning all outside of the pale of their church) to give the holiest sanction to secret murdur, adultery, and every immorality and crime which the Christian religion teaches the denizens of a civilized district to abhor. I am of opinion that the roaring flames of burning trains on Green River were the death-knell of their power.

If the community in the States do not share our sentiments in regard to their treasonable conduct, then I have miscalculated the patriotism of our men and the virtuous indignation of our women. I believe it to be the destiny of this little army to "wipe them out" next Spring, and I can assure you that no set of men were ever more eager to commence than those composing the command. Were it not for the guards and escorts by which they are protected, when they come here, by our Colonel's orders, they would none of them live to reach Salt Lake.

The trains which they burned contained many of the most valuable stores, one flour and sugar, another clothing, and the third all the stationery and tools sent out for the expedition.

The loss of the sugar, flour and salt, causes us some inconvenience, as the ration has been reduced in consequence, and the only additional supplies are in the trains belonging to citizens transporting them to Salt Lake, which we have stopped here, permitting them to go no further. Mr. Livingstone, our sutler, who had a store in Salt Lake City, and was acquainted with them all, sent some Indians in and procured several packs of salt, for which he paid $125 per bushel. Yesterday I purchased two pounds from him at $2 50 per pound, and then was compelled to grind it in a coffee mill to make it fit for cooking purposes. Ten pounds of sugar cost me $5; one dozen nutmegs, 75 cents; a pair of ordinary overshoes, $2 75; a common tin coffee pot $2; a pair of common buckskin gauntlets, $8; a pair of boots $16; a coat, which costs $4 in the States, $16, and everything else in like proportion. In addition to all this there are many little luxuries, which you would call necessaries at home, that money cannot procure. The Doctor's Solidified Milk has been received everywhere with screams of delight, and I heartily regret that mine has disappeared so soon. There are several ladies with us, the wives of officers, to whom I have given a can; it has been considered a great luxury by all who have tasted it, and should most certainly have been better known in St. Louis, the great furnishing depot for all Western expeditions. I have distributed it in small quantities along the road among all the officers, by whom it has been pronounced an article indispensably necessary to a traveler on the Plains.

When I left Leavenworth, I supposed that the period of my banishment was only two years, but since the necessity of troops in Kansas, and the necessity of more out here, I greatly fear that the rest of my regiment will join us next summer. In such an event, you may not expect to see me again in less than five years. However, some lucky turn of fortune's wheel may relieve me from so long an exile. I hope so for many reasons, though the gentlemen here, with cheerful dispositions like my own, agree with me that we seem quite as contented here as anywhere else. There are so many of us here that the time passes quite rapidly, though we have yet four months of captivity before us. My great fear now is, that we may, some of us, lose our sweethearts before we return. There was a genteel young fellow flitting around mine when I last saw her, and I greatly dread lest she will not wait five or six years for me!

You would be much amused to see our ingenious arrangements for comfort in this camp. Some officers have burrowed under ground; some are in log huts, and others in tents. I have a tent, conical-shape, which admits of building a fire in the centre, after the manner of our Indian lodge. I have a stove, beadstead, and clothes-rack for furniture. My beadstead is made of two rough horses, with two boards transversely placed, surmounted by a huge pile of old worn-out cotton comforters, blankets and buffalo hides, which I call my bed. My carpet is the undressed hides of slaughtered beeves. Stove is conical, like my tent, and the smoke leaves at the vertex. Washstand, three sticks set in the ground so as to catch a tin-pan, which I call basin, in the interval. Clothes-rack is made of two notched sticks in the ground, with another laid across them. My saddles, bridles, &c., hang upon one of similar construction, but of smaller dimensions. Trunks, boxes, &c., make the whole look comfortable and cozy. Then my chairs are the cushioned seats of the ambulance in my train. Now, imagine a half-dozen sitting in a circle around the little stove, and you have the interior of my house, provided you notice every one with a pipe in his mouth, and a dense volume of smoke making its way to the aperture at the top.

* * * * * * * * *

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce notices, as a strange state of things, "that the banks are glutted with money, the city with flour, and something like one-fifth of the population dependent on charity."

From the Presbyterian.

A Brief Autobiography.

BY REV. ROBERT TATE.

This venerable father, the oldest minister in our Synod, is preparing a series of historical sketches for publication, which cannot fail to be interesting to many of our readers. They will contain much valuable information concerning the early history of Presbyterianism in the Eastern part of the State. We will take pleasure in publishing his reminiscences of the men and times of fifty years ago.

I was licensed by the Orange Presbytery at the Hawfield church, April, 1796. During the residue of this year I was not confined to any definite place, but traveled hither and thither through several of the adjoining counties, preaching sometimes to vacant churches, sometimes in private houses, and at other times attending communion occasions, particularly Eno and Little River churches, of which the Rev. Jas. H. Boman was the pastor for several years, who at length removed to the State of Tennessee, and died a few years ago.

These churches at this time appeared to be abundantly blessed. Many of those who professed religion were intelligent and pious people. Occasionally I attended New Hope church, where the Rev. William F. Thompson ministered some years, but was subsequently deposed from the sacred ministry. About the middle of January, 1797, I concluded to make a tour over or through the Lower Country. This was a trying time to me—a time I shall never forget. Against this enterprise my aged parents remonstrated with tears and sighs, telling me it was a sickly place, and that even a visit there might be attended with unfavorable consequences; but when I told them, after I had been down the country, it was my intention to cast my lot, with God's blessing, among that people, it seemed as if it would destroy their peace altogether. However, after some time and by reasoning with them, they became more composed and reconciled.

When I concluded to leave the Hawfields, Orange county, my native place, and go to New Hanover county, with the view of permanently settling there, and at the time mentioned above, it was Monday. I bid farewell to father and mother, to dear brothers and their families, and to a large circle of intimate friends. Such an ordeal as I then passed through, none know save those young men in the ministry who have experienced a similar process. This was done by the approbation of Presbytery. I was then young and inexperienced—22 years of age. On the night of my second day's travel a snow fell, which detained me another night with a very respectable family in Wake county, Nathaniel Jones, Esq., Cross Roads. On Saturday following I stopped in Johnston county, near a Baptist church, where I preached next day, with the approbation of the gentleman with whom I was staying, and several persons attended. On the Monday night following I staid at a house about eight miles north of Duplin Court House. The family consisted of only the two, husband and wife, whose name was Reardon. They were past middle age. By these I was treated and cared for as a son. They were Baptists.

Here I will give an explanation of one circumstance, with others, that inclined me to visit the lower country. There was a youth from Onslow county, (George Mitchell,*) a student of the Rev. David Caldwell, DD., with whom I was also a student. He was possessed of a mild and noble mind, and easy and friendly in his manners.—In our education, I was considerably in advance. We ere long became acquainted, and our acquaintance terminated in a mutual and lasting friendship. In our leisure moments we conversed about our homes and neighborhoods, and on several occasions he told me that such a being as a Presbyterian preacher, he thought, was never seen or known in his county, (61 or 62 years ago,) and his request was, if ever I became a Minister of the Gospel, that I would go to Onslow and preach.

On Tuesday morning I went from Reard

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.

Hon. Asa Biggs.

It has become a fashion lately for a portion of the press of the State, to ridicule and sneer at the above gentleman; and prominent among these is the "Herald," of Wilmington. Several of the late issues of the "Herald" have long editorials, attempting to "poke fun" at Mr. Biggs, not only as one of our Senators, but prospectively as U. S. District Judge, to which office it is generally understood that Mr. Buchanan has appointed this gentleman. The "Herald" "formally protests" against this appointment for several reasons that are given in detail,—prominent among these is Mr. Biggs' unfitness for the position. When the "Herald" insinuates that the Hon. Gentleman is unfit and unqualified for the Judgeship, if he means thereby that Mr. Biggs is not a resident of the "City" of Wilmington, that he is not of "Cape Fear origin," or allied with the "first families" of the Cape Fear region, and that he lives sufficiently far from the South Carolina line to be a North Carolinian in heart as well as name, then we agree with the Herald that the appointment is an unsuitable one, and that Mr. Biggs is not qualified for the position.—But if the Herald means by its insinuations that Mr. Biggs' acquirements as a Lawyer are not such as to qualify him for the Judgeship, then we must differ with the "Herald," and beg leave to enter our "formal protest" against the "Herald's" writing of that of which it knows nothing, or of misrepresenting a fact. We know that the "City of Wilmington" claims in almost every particular to be "North Carolina;" in the energy, enterprise and business abilities of her merchants we admit that she excels the rest of the State; we admit that they have found out the great secret of paying a debt of $1000 with $100, in advance of the balance of the State; we admit that they have the whole State under tribute to them; that we all pay taxes to build roads and improve rivers for her advantage, and for which she gets the credit. In these particulars, Wilmington is "North Carolina." But that all of the respectability, intelligence, and mind of the State is *in* the corporate limits of your "City," Mr. Herald, we are not so ready to concede. We have heard that your community was a very literary one—that you supported handsomely several fine book stores—that you had an "Historical association," and that your young men had a large and increasing "Mercantile Library"—that you frequently were blessed with literary lectures, and that your citizens were upon the whole, very intellectual. But, Mr. Herald, to you belongs the glory of being the first to insinuate that *all* of the intellect of the State was in your City, and that all those whom the Supreme Court have dignified with the title of "Lawyer," that do not reside in your "city," are "fools," "little monuments," and pettifoggers. We know, Mr. Herald, that you have some eminent Lawyers in your City; that your "bar" stands a whole "head and shoulders" above that of any other in the State; but we must beg to remind you that occasionally we outside barbarians can raise a Lawyer that will compare favorably with any of your "great lights," and Mr. Biggs is one of these.

We know, Mr. Herald, that if Mr. Biggs' recommendation to the President had been signed by the whole State—minus your "City"—that his recommendation would not have been as respectably signed, as Mr. Holmes' was by your "city folks," in your estimation. Mr. Holmes we have heard of as a respectable Lawyer, and should not have ridiculed or vilified him, if the President had seen fit to give him the Judgeship—we should have *thought* it a good appointment; if Mr. Biggs has been appointed, we *know* it to be an *excellent* one, and are satisfied that he will discharge the duties of the position, not only creditably to himself, but to the honor of the government and the satisfaction of *all*. Recollect, Mr. Herald, we don't claim for Mr. Biggs that he is either a Clay or a Webster, but only that he is known *where he is known*, as a good, sound lawyer, fully equal to *any* of those composing the bar, which stands "a whole head and shoulders" above the rest of the State. Mr. Biggs is a man of modest pretensions, tho' one of true worth, and of practical understanding. He is a man of industry and business habits, and will, in these respects, be a valuable addition to that bench. He has worked his way from comparative obscurity to his present elevation, by the force of his own character, and is not therefore to be despised. Though of the straitest sect of the Democracy, he has never been offensive to his opponents, and in private life has always been a gentleman. We are always glad to see such men rewarded even at the expense of the Cape Fear exclusives.

The above queer production forms the leading editorial in the last week's issue of the *Dispatch*, a paper published in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, N. C. We quote it partly because it *is* queer, and partly because, queer as it is, it forms no bad specimen of a sort of nonsense not unfrequently indulged in by persons who know little of anything, and almost nothing of Wilmington—absolutely nothing except what has reached them through the distorted medium of prejudice.

The writer in the *Dispatch* may bear down as hard as he pleases upon the Wilmington *Herald* for its attacks upon Mr. Biggs, which were, we must think, too aimless to indicate anything more than the dislike of the writer for Mr. Biggs; but what has all that to do with the attack upon Wilmington, made by the writer in the *Dispatch*? Might we respectfully inquire, Who struck Billy Patterson? What has Wilmington done to the writer in the *Dispatch*? When has Wilmington arrogated anything to herself that rightly belongs to others? She respects her "bar," and with justice, but she claims no precedence, and surely the North-eastern section of the State, two of whose lawyers were employed on the last revision of the Statutes, can have no cause of complaint.

But the nonsense of the thing is in saying that Wilmington has the rest of the State under tribute to her. "That we all pay taxes to build roads and improve rivers for her advantage." We have heard this sort of thing before, and it is about time to prick the bubble and let it burst. The obligation is the other way.—North Carolina—the treasury of North Carolina—is under obligations to the Town of Wilmington, not the Town of Wilmington to the State or Treasury of North Carolina. Of the money raised by taxes in North Carolina, how much goes to pay interest on any debt incurred for subscription to either of the roads running into the Town of Wilmington? Not a dollar. The whole public stock in both roads amounts to six hundred thousand dollars, belonging, not to the public fund, but to the Literary Board, forming no part of the public debt, and besides paying seven per cent dividends. The Town of Wilmington alone went farther, subscribed more money, for the line of roads traversing the State through its whole breadth, than the State of North Carolina did. The County of New Hanover pays one twentieth of the State taxes herself. The Counties along the line of the two roads running out of Wilmington contribute far above their average amount to the support of the State Government, and for thousands and tens of thousands of additional revenue yearly resulting from the construction of these roads, the State of North Carolina is charged with no debt, and pays no interest. Upon whose side is the obligation?

The State is *not* in debt for Wilmington works. Her citizens are not taxed for Wilmington works. The North Carolina Railroad, with its Eastern and Western extensions, is *not* a Wilmington work, but otherwise.—The Deep River works have been carried on for the development of the mineral wealth of the centre of the State, and the development of that wealth, much as it must do for Wilmington, will do even more for the State at large. Wilmington men have subscribed liberally to this work, and *paid* their subscriptions, and none of the money spent on the works above Fayetteville has returned to the pockets of Wilmington men. Wilmington men also own considerable stock in the North Carolina Railroad. If that work benefits anybody, it certainly does not put money into the pockets of its stockholders, and confers little trade on Wilmington.

We only ask people to analyze the items going to make up the aggregate of the debt of the State and render increased taxation necessary, and then look at the Comptroller's report, and they will find out two things—1st, that the State debt has *not* been incurred for Wilmington works, and secondly, that New Hanover, and the other counties on the line of the two railroads running into Wilmington, bear a pretty large share of the burdens imposed on account of other works.

As to the U. S. District Judgeship, we know and acknowledge Mr. Biggs to be every way fitted for that office. If appointed, he will make a most excellent Judge. The mercantile community of Wilmington, without respect to party, have argued thus, however:—The larger portion of the business of the District Court arises at this point—for proof of this fact we appeal to the records of the Court itself. Every merchant and lawyer, familiar with the business of the Court, knows that much of it arises in vacation, and demands the immediate interposition of the Judge, and it is believed that this interposition could be most efficiently given for the promotion of the ends of justice by a Judge resident at the point where the business chiefly arises. There is certainly nothing unreasonable in all this—nothing assumed without a cause assigned. Mr. Holmes is a most worthy and respected gentleman, a resident of Wilmington, fully competent to discharge all the duties of the office faithfully and well, and, as such was recommended here without distinction of party, and without thought of disparagement to the character, standing, or claims of other gentlemen here or elsewhere.

As to the sneers of the opposition press at Mr. Biggs, we have replied to them ourselves. It is a way with them, however, elsewhere, as well as in Wilmington.

We have noticed this matter at length, not because of any weight we attach to the queer effusion of the *Dispatch*, but because of the opportunity it gives us to meet certain charges industriously circulated to the prejudice of this town. We only ask people throughout the State to look at matters as they are, and they will find how unfounded is the outcry against Wilmington.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF GEORGIA: *Memoirs and Sketches. With an Appendix, Containing a Court Roll from* 1790 *to* 1857, *etc.* By Stephen F. Miller, 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott, & Co., 1858.

We find the above work on our table, making two handsomely printed volumes, of about five hundred pages each, and containing biographical sketches of John M. Berrien, Walter T. Colquitt, Wm. H. Crawford, Wm. C. Dawson, John M. Dooly, John Forsyth, Robert P. Hall, L. Q. C. Lamar, Eli S. Shorter, Geo. W. Towns, and many others equally distinguished at the bar or on the bench, but not so well known in other States as those whose connection with literature or politics gave them a popular reputation outside of their profession.

Connected with and incidental to the history of the distinguished men sketched in these volumes, the author has necessarily interwoven much of the history and politics of the State of Georgia—its contests with the Indians, and many other matters of interest to the general reader. The sketch of Robert P. Hall, a lineal descendant of General John Ashe, of the Revolution, is done feelingly and well. It is the tribute of a friend, but a merited one, no doubt; a tribute due to ability and worth, too early called away.

These sketches appear to be executed faithfully and with more than common ability, at any rate the style is pleasant and well adapted to the purposes of a work which is half a biography of men and half a picture of the times in which they lived; composed of materials partly derived from history, partly from personal reminiscence.

The author, a member of the Georgia bar, is the father, we believe, of our fellow-citizen, Dr. Miller.

☞ In the list of graduates this year at the Medical College of the University at New York, we find the names of the following gentlemen from North Carolina:

John M. Abell, Richard Anderson, Wm. G. Barton, Lycurgus M. Bell, Wm. H. Hall, John R. Hogan, Wm. I. Jones, John R. Larkins, Alexander J. Monroe, Wm. S. Moody, Junius O'Brien, Robert R. Robeson, Wm. R. Sikes, Patrick H. Simmons, Joshua C. Walker Stuart White.

Of these the following received certificates of honor: L. M. Bell, W. H. Hall, W. I. Jones.

JACOBS' IMPROVED AMALGAM PENS.—We have a gross of these pens from Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. We think they are good. This paragraph is written with one of them and is quite a specimen of chirography.—At any rate the ink flows freely and the pen passes smoothly over the paper. We never could tell whether a pen would or would not be durable. We always break or use them up some how, before they die a natural death. Those who are good judges of pens say that these are just the thing.

Congress—Kansas.

Until Kansas is disposed of, the two words that we have placed at the head of this article will do equally well to indicate the action of our national legislature.—Kansas comes up, no matter what else may nominally be before either house. Kansas and Minnesota will pass the Senate together and that pretty soon. Then the tug of war will come in the House. The brunt of the battle there, so far, has fallen upon the majority of the Special Committee of fifteen, whose course Mr. Harriss of Illinois as the organ of the opposition attempted to impeach in advance of the presentation of their report, and he nearly succeeded in getting before the House on a snap judgment, over the decision of the Chair.

On Saturday his appeal was withdrawn. In the contest on this point the members of the majority of the committee showed themselves fully equal to the position, and none displayed more tact than the Representative from the Cape Fear District, Mr. Winslow. We think Kansas will shortly be disposed of and peace be restored.

☞ On Tuesday of last week, being Tuesday of Edgecombe Superior Court, D. K. McRae, Esq., delivered his speech at Tawboro'. He does not appear to have made any impression. We learn that he was equally unfortunate at Charlotte. The queerest thing at the latter place was the course of the opposition paper there. Its editor attended Mr. McRae's speaking—was in ecstacies therewith, and with Mr. McRae generally, and came out in his next issue and nominated—General Dockery. Call ye this backing your friends? It was the unkindest cut of all.

☞ The following has been placed at our disposal by Mr. Clancy, the Chief Operator at this point. We may add that the weather here is clear, pleasant and Spring-like:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16th, 1858.

Weather report from several offices on Magnetic Telegraph Line, at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes A. M.:

New York, clear and very mild.
Philadelphia, clear and pleasant overhead.
Baltimore, cloudy and warm.
Washington City, cloudy and warm.
Alexandria, " " "
Richmond, clear and pleasant.
Petersburg, " " "
Norfolk, " " "
Columbia, " " "
Charleston, clear; Ther. 55; Wind W.
Augusta, clear and pleasant.
Savannah, mild; Ther. 55; Wind N. E.
Macon, clear and pleasant.
Columbus, clear and pleasant.
Montgomery, clear and hot.
Lower Peach Tree, Ala., clear.
Mobile, clear; Ther. 60.
Gainesville, Miss., cloudy and warm.
New Orleans, cloudy; Ther. 66. Wind S. W.

SENATOR REID.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Reid is supposed to be again hopefully convalescent.—We trust that this improvement may be permanent, but we are not without fears that his constitution is seriously impaired. We do hope that our information in this latter particular may prove to be incorrect, and that his recovery may be complete and thorough.

☞ The reader's attention is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Mr. Birdsey, in this day's paper.

Patrick's Day.

We are not Saints and we don't know exactly who is. But we have a sort of affection for real genuine Saints, not exactly because they are called Saints, but because many of them were genuine heroes of humanity and religion, men of high enthusiasm and noble purpose—men who abandoned all the allurements of ease, comfort, wealth and social enjoyment to carry the truth of those who sat in the shadow of darkness, men in whose mission civilization went hand in hand with religion. We reverence also those old national traditions which embalm the memory of benefactors of this class, and identify their names with the nationality of the people to whose welfare their lives were devoted. Every race in Europe is proud to rally under the name of some chivalrous soldier of the cross—some apostle or successor of the apostles who came to tell them of the glad tidings of salvation—some noble christian warrior, who in the service of his divine master, shrank from no danger and was deterred by no privation. The lives of such men as Paul, as Peter, or any of the martyrs, who sealed their profession with that blood which was the seed of the Church, present scenes of moral sublimity—of true courage, of self-sacrificing devotion to which the annals of war, of blood-shed, of national ambition, or even of national patriotism afford no parallel. That the memory of such men should be cherished is right. It is a good thing for the Englishman, the Scotchman or the Irishman to preserve and cherish the memory of Saint George, St. Andrew or Saint Patrick. It is a good thing to pay respect to the memory of a benefactor. It is a good thing to have one day hallowed by some feeling, some recollection which connects nationality with religion, and carries the mind back to a date anterior to all existing factions in politics or sects in religion.

We know little of Saint Patrick, but what little remains of authentic history or reliable tradition, shows him to have been an able, devoted, courageous and learned missionary, a noble and a good man, who gave his life and its energies to spread the gospel in Ireland, whose apostle he may well be called. Whether canonized or uncanonized we know not and need not enquire; his name comes down to us as the instrument through which a great work was wrought, a great good accomplished; and religion apart, as one entitled to that sort of respect which attaches to the name of a national benefactor, and whose birth day deserves commemoration by the race he served as does the birth-day of Washington by the people of the United States.

If there be one thing more than another in which the mind and feelings of the present age are defective, it is in the element of reverence, of respect for old traditions, which form half the beauty and nearly all the poetry of existence, and without which religion itself would be but cold and lifeless. Therefore, it is that we would see all the old national Saints' days kept up—we would like to see the Irishman and his descendants warm to the name of St. Patrick, and love the shamrock from which the Missionary himself drew that most beautiful illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity. We would see the Welshman warm to St. David and his leek, the Scotchman to St. Andrew and his thistle, the Englishman to St. George and his rose, and the American people, the heirs of all the great races of the world, the inheritors of their arts and literature, also preserve what is truly gentle and refining in the traditions of their ancestors.

Still Harping on My Daughter.

Our cotemporary of the Goldsboro' *Tribune* has devoted another of its issues to the question of who shall be nominated at Charlotte, or rather to the advocacy of a particular gentleman. It is a matter of taste altogether, and if the *Tribune* thinks that nothing else is worthy any attention, it has a perfect right to think so.—We, however, differ from the *Tribune* upon this point, and will not, therefore, follow it through its lengthy dissertations, contenting ourselves with referring to one or two little matters, and leaving the *Tribune* to recollect itself when it gets cooler, when, perhaps, it may recognize the existence of some other matters worthy the attention of rational men—may not be altogether unwilling to remember the existence of other friendships, nor prepared to sacrifice them all to gratify its personal feelings in a particular direction. In this too, however, it must take its own course. With its decision we have nothing to do. One thing, at least, is certain—we are not to be swerved from doing what we think our duty to the party demands, by attacks made upon our motives. In this respect we are "incorrigible," as the *Tribune* politely terms us.

Let us ask one question, and we do it because the *Tribune* is so fond of saying that the *Journal* indulges in "insinuations and inuendoes." Let us ask why it is that the *Tribune* immediately, without explanation given or reason assigned, assumes the defence of a communication in the Warrenton *News*—assumes it precisely as though it had been an editorial production of its own? Does not the *Tribune* know that the natural inference will be that the defence is accorded where the paternity of the article really belongs? Call ye this acting "openly and boldly."

But the *Tribune* sneers at us because we have never been a disorganizer!—says we read that paper sermons. We beg to remind our cotemporary that *we* have never been a preacher—perhaps it can tell us who has been.

When the *Journal* feels like giving itself up to the advocacy of any particular man, either Judge Ellis, Mr. Holden or anybody else, it will say so, and say so as openly and boldly as the *Tribune* can desire; at present it has other things to attend to, and must be permitted to say that it means to attend to them. The *Tribune* seems to think that we are opposing Mr. Holden—this is all supposition; but we feel assured that, if we really *did* oppose Mr. Holden, and did desire to injure his prospects, we could not do so anything like as effectually as the *Tribune* has been doing for some weeks past.

We first got mixed up with this matter at all, not because we objected to the *Tribune* or anybody else going for Mr. Holden or Mr. Ellis. We did not object, we simply begged our Democratic brethren not to let these preferences run into animosities, or provoke controversies. We claimed no right but the common one of expressing our opinion, and lo, the result! We are still alive and will support the nominee, sure, and will help to see that he is a good Democrat.

☞ We notice, by the proceedings in Congress, that an understanding has been arrived at in the U. S. Senate, in consequence of which the bill for the admission of Kansas will be put to a vote on Monday next. This arrangement or understanding was arrived at on Tuesday. On Monday there was some pretty sharp talking in the Senate, almost without example in that dignified and usually courteous body. The lie passed between Senators Green and Cameron. Old Wade, of Ohio said he could die, but he could not be conquered.

Senator Douglas wishes to be heard upon the question, but is too sick to address the Senate, and is hardly expected to be ready before Monday.

The struggle in the House will come on in earnest after the Senate bill is sent to that body.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised yesterday afternoon not far from five o'clock. It was found to proceed from the house on Chestnut street, above Second, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Pitts, and next above the residence of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq. It was extinguished before it had done any serious damage. Suspicions of incendiarism have been entertained, but we forbear remark until the result of an investigation is known.

Daiby Journal of yesterday.

☞ Hon. William A. Harris retires from the proprietorship of the Washington Union, and Cornelius Wendell takes his place. The editorship of the paper remains the same, for we never supposed Mr. Harris wrote anything for its columns, or if anything very little

Arrival of the North America.—Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, March 16th.—The steamer North America arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. The steamer Arabia arrived out on the 28th ult.

The Cunard company advertise a semi-monthly line of screw steamers between Liverpool and New York, commencing with the Alps on the 17th of March, and continuing every alternate Wednesday. In the event of only a few passengers and a small amount of freight offering they will be conveyed in the first regular Cunard steamer at reduced rates.

Nothing of special interest has been doing in Parliament. Lord Derby in his inaugural speech in Parliament urged the necessity of continuing on friendly terms with France. A reply had been sent to Count Wolenski, and further proceedings would depend on his answer.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PORTLAND, March 16.—The dates from India are a week later, but there is nothing of special importance.—Sir Colin Campbell was still at Futyghur, and was preparing to march on Lucknow, where the rebels were concentrated to the number of 100,000. His column embraced 15,000 men with 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men additional were at other points ready to co-operate with Sir Colin.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Baden.—The Rajpoontua field forces, after capturing the strong fortress of Anak, marched on for Cetak, where disorder still reigns.

The authority of the civil power has been restored at Delhi. Large reinforcements of European troops are still required. The rebels at Lucknow are said to be leaving Keart. General Outram had not been disturbed since the 16th.

A dispatch to the India Company, however, says that Gen. Outram had been again assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected.—Reinforcements had been sent to him.

ENGLAND.—The bill on Indian affairs is to be modified. The Parliamentary reform has been postponed till next session.

The directors of the British Bank have been sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from three to twelve months.

The steamer City of Manchester has arrived at Plymouth from India.

The ship Donald McKay arrived at Liverpool with £100,000 sterling from Australia.

A large number of ships from America were overdue at Liverpool owing to the prevalence of easterly winds.

The ship Avondale from Liverpool has been wrecked on Arklow banks, Ireland, and gone to pieces. The crew were saved.

On the 12th inst., Lord Derby read a speech in the House of Lords. He glanced at the state of the army with reference to the Indian war. It was yet the most respectable numerical force within the United Kingdom. He entertained no doubts of the success of Sir Colin Campbell; and when the mutiny is fully suppressed it will be the duty of the government to pacify and tranquilize India. Though condemning the causes of the Chinese war, Lord Derby expressed satisfaction at the results of the war: that Canton had fallen. It was the duty of government, with the least possible delay, to make a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce may be re-established. He insisted upon the importance to France and to Europe of the Emperor Napoleon's life, and indignantly characterized as atrocious the attempt at assassination. He made allowance for the indignation expressed by the French people, but did not believe that the addresses from the French Colonels gave a true representation of the French army.

Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to the Count Walewski, which he believed would satisfy public opinion. And there is nothing in Mr. Gibson's resolution which can prevent the government from proceeding with the conspiracy bill, although further action will depend on the reply of France.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is stated that Lord Malmesbury has answered Count Walewski's dispatch in a tone and spirit becoming a British minister. He expresses and desires to remain in alliance with France, but declares that the right of asylum will be maintained intact.

The Times' money article of the evening of the 2d reports the stock market as heavy and inanimate. There was a slight increase in the demand for money, owing to the settlements to be made on the 4th, but the applications at the bank were limited. Gold was flowing into the bank.

FRANCE.—Generals Changarnier and Bedeau are authorized to return to France.

It is reported that Rudio's sentence has been commuted to hard labor for life.

The new penal law for the public security had been adopted by the Senate with but one dissentient—General McMahon.

It was rumored that Orsini, the conspirator, would be spared, but the rumor is discredited.

All the condemned conspirators have appealed against the sentence of death.

Messrs. Marc Pindell & Co., of Marseilles, have suspended, and several other commercial suspensions are announced, with liabilities amounting to 20,000,000 francs.

ITALY.—Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, the authorities being in fear of a republican plot. Troops are also held in readiness for immediate action. A man of war had also took position before the town, with her guns ready shotted.

TURKEY.—The Porte has promised full retribution on the perpetrators of the late horrible outrage at Jaffa.

CHINA.—Canton having fallen, a speedy peace with China is promised.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamer Star of the West, from California, has arrived with 200 passengers and $1,300,000 in gold.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer John L. Stephens, which brought to Panama $1,600,000.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown and British steamer Leopard were at Aspinwall. The U. S. steamer Fulton sailed on the 6th for San Juan, with dispatches for the U. S. minister at Nicaragua.

The principal consignees on the specie list are as follows:—Wells, Fargo & Co.; $466,000; Howland & Aspinwall, $100,000; A Belmont, $64,000; Messrs. Freeman & Co.; $58,000; Exchange Bank, 53,000; James Patrick, $50,000.

The dates from California are to the 20th ult.

The California Legislature had transacted no business of interest.

The Sacremento slave case has been decided, and the slave handed over to the claimant.

The Indians of Tuolume county have been murdering the white settlers.

Two telegraphic lines have been projected to run through the southern part of the State, and the counties Yula, Sutter, Yolo and Solando offer to raise $650,000 towards the construction of a railroad between Marysville and Benicia.

The small-pox was committing some ravages at the United States marine hospital.

The Frigate Merrimac had arrived at Talcaguano.

Civil war in Peru continues, and the capture of Asequipa by Castilla was momentarily expected.

The American ship Lizzie Thompson and bark Georgiana had been seized at the Chincha Islands and taken to Callao, and the demand of the American minister for their liberation had been refused.

The American bark Dorcas Yeaton was boarded by the boat of a Chilian war steamer. The American Minister demanded satisfaction for insult, and the United States steamer Merrimac, was expected shortly to enforce the demand.

The Governor of Sonoro has by proclamation called upon the people of that State to exterminate Gandara and his robber followers. The latter had beaten the government troops, and was causing great destruction.

It is said that the Mormons are about to emigrate to northern Mexico, but it is doubtful.

St. Tues ascended the Colorado 150 miles above Fort Yuma, when his steamer got aground, and he continued the exploration in a light draft boat 200 miles further to the white settlements.

The Nicaraguan goverment had denationalized Walker and his followers. Mr. Lamar, it appears, forgot his credentials, and the government declined the offer to receive him unofficially until he receives them.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14, P. M.—Mr. Douglas has been confined to his house by severe sickness, but he will resume his place in the Senate during the present week. He pronounces the reports as to his intention to resign his seat utterly without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end. He will not be driven from his position by the threats or frowns of power, nor moved from the purposes to which his life has been devoted, by inducements proffered from any quarter. He says that with him it is a matter of principle, which he will maintain at all hazards.

Last week's receipts into the treasury amounted to $505,000, exclusive of $200,000 in treasury notes. The drafts drawn amounted to $907,000.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator Davis. A partial loss of eyesight is feared by his friends.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

In accordance with previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Columbus county assembled in the Court House in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 13th of March.

On motion of F. George, Esq., Thomas L. Vail was called to the Chair, and J. W. Ellis requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and in a very handsome manner, called upon all good Democrats to stand firm upon their true and well tried principles.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon, A. J. Butner, F. George, Wm. H. Toon, Dr. C. G. Wyche and David George, Jr., were appointed as such Committee, who, after a short absence, reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of Charlotte as the place, and the 14th of April next, as the time of holding the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, in the ensuing canvass.

2. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Columbus county in said Convention.

3. *Resolved*, That James Buchanan, by his firm, able and impartial administration of the affairs of the nation, and that the determination which he has shown thus far, to see the Constitution of his country preserved intact in all its parts, is entitled to the confidence and support of the good citizens of every section of his country.

4. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Thomas Bragg, by his manly, straightforward and able administration of the affairs of North Carolina, will retire from his present proud position with the undiminished confidence and high regard of his fellow-citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Warren Winslow, our present Representative in Congress, has, by his able and consistent course, in all matters touching the interest and honor of his country at large, won upon the affections of his immediate constituency, and shown himself worthy of their continued confidence.

6. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest the name of the Hon. John W. Ellis, of Rowan county, as a suitable candidate for Governor in the ensuing canvass; but, while we make this suggestion, we hold ourselves in readiness, and are willing, to give our cordial support to whomsoever the Charlotte convention, in its wisdom, may select.

7. *Resolved*, That the public lands belonging to the United States, are held by them in their united federal character, and that the General Government, as their common agent or trustee, has no right to distribute either the lands themselves, or their proceeds, among the several States, without a special power for that purpose, and that there is no grant of such special power in the constitution.

8. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published, and that the Democratic papers throughout the State copy the same.

On motion, under the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Covention.

Forney George, Esq., A. J. Butner, Wm. H. Toon, A. F. Powell, B. W. Smith, A. J. Baldwin, J. W. Rouse, Council Pierce, Col. M. Powell, Col. J. H. Stephens, Isham Williamson, Oliver H. Powell, N. L. Williamson, D. F. Williamson, B. M. Williams, W. J. Stanley, John Mills, Everett Hinson, Wm. K. Gore, Calton Lowles, Col. John Gore, John H. Gore, P. P. Jenerett, J. W. Edwards, James Beach, J. P. Lee.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretary, were added to the delegation.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary, and on further motion the meeting adjuourned.

THOMAS L. VAIL, Ch'n.

J. W. ELLIS, Sec'y.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At about half past nine o'clock on Saturday night the fire alarm sounded through our city, and upon examination the fire was found to proceed from a large brick building on Adger's wharf, extending on a line from the North to the South wharf, and occupied as a Cotton store, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The bell of the steam ship *Marion*, which lies in the immediate vicinity, first gave the alarm, and the wharf was soon crowded with people. The fire originated on the second story on the East side of the building, and when discovered the flames were coming out of the windows of the second and third stories, and soon burst through the roof. The building comprises three compartments, separated by fire-proof walls, and it is perhaps to be attributed to this fact that the flames were arrested. The fire was in the middle compartment, and after active exertions on the part of the firemen, it was finally subdued, without being allowed to make farther progress.

At about three o'clock in the morning, however, it made its appearance again in the northern compartment, having gradually made its way through a crack in the intervening brick wall. This room contained most of the cotton destroyed, which is estimated at 600 a 700 bales, and was stored on account of the following commercial houses, viz: Messrs. Adams & Frost, Coffin & Pringle, and Mr. F. E. Fraser. All of which was covered by insurance. The loss falls mostly upon our city Insurance Offices, and upon the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of which Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Martin are the agents. The building was also covered by insurance in the Liverpool and London Life and Fire Insurance Company.

There was a large quantity of cotton in the neighborhood of the building, and it is impossible to estimate the damage that would have resulted, had the flames been allowed to spread.—*Charleston Courier.*

Consecration of Bishop Lynch.

Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the ceremonies on yesterday, the portals of the Cathedral were crowded with an anxious and expectant people. A few minutes before ten o'clock, the procession, composed of the most Reverend the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Bishop elect, with the Bishops of Mobile and Savannah, the Clergy of the Diocese of Charleston, composed of the twin Carolinas, and twenty-two boys, appeared in front of the Cathedral, and marching up the middle aisle entered the sanctuary. The Archbishop took his seat in front of the grand altar; the attending Bishops presented the elect and demanded his consecration. The bulls from the Pope were read, and immediately high mass commenced, the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Baltimore consecrant and celebrant; the Rev. Mr. Crogan, Priest Assistant; the Rev. J. J. Sullivan, Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Sub-Deacon; the Rev. Drs. Ryan and Carr, Masters of Ceremonies. The kyrie eleison having been sung by the Choir, the examination of the elect on the principal dogmas of the faith proceeded. This being concluded, the oath of office was administerd. The Bishop elect prostrated himself on the floor of the sanctuary, while all united in singing the litanies. At their conclusion the Gospels were placed on his shoulders, and the solemn imposition of hands followed with the beautiful "Veni Creator."—The hands of the elect were then annointed, he was presented with his crozier, or staff of office, and the ring placed upon his finger, symbolising his espousal to the Church of Charleston.

After the Gospel, Bishop Magill, of Richmond, ascended the pulpit, and preached an able and eloquent discourse. The Creed followed, sung by the Choir in an admirable manner, full of the true spirit of music. At the close of Mass, the Mitre and Gloves were blessed, and the new consecrated Bishop enthroned in his seat. The *Te Deum* was then intoned and sung by the Choir in a superb manner; during which the consecrated Bishop, accompanied by his attendants, and vested in full pontificals, made the circuit of the church, bestowing his blessing. Returning to the altar, he gave the usual Episcopal benediction, closing the ceremonies of the day with wishing long life—"*ad multos annos*"—to his consecrator.

We feel that we have given but a faint and feeble description of the imposing ceremonial of yesterday. The gorgeous vestments, the solemn chaunt of the clergy on the altar, the magnificent swell of the organ, pealing in glorious unison with the bird-like sweetness of female voices, formed a spectacle at once too solemn, imposing, grand and affecting to be noted on paper. Some one, perhaps, gifted with the magic eloquence of the orator, combined with the subtle instincts and fine descriptive powers of the poet, might present a reminiscence of the scene. All we can say is, that never before in Charleston have we witnessed the like—a ceremonial worthy, indeed, of the stern, Gothic magnificence of the edifice in which it was performed.

Charleston Courier, 15th inst.

ARMY CHANGE.—We learn that a change has been made by the Secretary of War in the U. S. Arsenal at this place—Maj. T. T. S. Laidley, the Commandant, having been ordered to Washington City on duty connected with the Ordnance Corps, and Capt. J. A. J. Bradford ordered here in command of the Arsenal.

Fay. Observer.

CANDIDATES.—The Alamance Democratic County Convention has nominated Judge Ruffin and Col. B. F. Roney for the House of Commons of the next Legislature. The Standard is gratified to learn that Judge Ruffin will probably accept the nomination.

The Chinese in California—The Mines.

A San Francisco correspondent of a Northern paper writes as follows on these two topics:

"The whole business of the mines is changed or changing. It is becoming a fixed occupation, with its joint stock associations, its regular employees and directors, its local usages and laws, its communities, its towns, and cities even. Works costing hundreds of thousands and extending for miles, conveying water by long aqueducts; tunnels cut through mountains; dams, turning the beds of streams; shafts, piercing deeply into the bosom of lofty hills; galleries cut out of solid rock; sluices, and canals, and terraces; roads constructed among the gorges of the mountains, scraped from their sides, surmounting the passes of the Sierra Nevada; such are some of the works, besides the building of towns and erection of bridges, public buildings, &c., &c.

"The Chinese have added more largely to our population the past year than any other people. They are now numerous in nearly all parts of the State. At Sacramento there is a long street which is chiefly Chinese. In this city there are sections, alleys, streets, chiefly occupied by them, with their shops, storehouses, markets, and places of residence. You will see immediately opposite the entrances to one of their places, the little altar-like establishment and gilt paper and Josh sticks, which you will observe in like places at Canton. They retain the *tail*, the flowing trowsers, the tunic, the high-soled wooden shoes of their native land. They are barred from all intermixture with the Christian population by the insurmountable difficulties of language, of color, and of habits. Their civilization is probably as old as the bones of Julius Cæsar, and in some things not inferior to *ours*; but ages must elapse before they can understand and adopt the usages of the moderns.

"Yet the Chinese, possessing enough with us to demonstrate the unity of the human family, have built up a structure of society so different, that it is impossible for us to dwell in it—for them to adapt themselves to ours. Their language might be the tongue of the "folks in the moon," and have as much affinity—their customs might be those of the denizens of Mars, and scarcely be more strange; and the conscience of a Chinaman is to be reached by means to us as incomprehensible as is our moral judgment an enigma to them. Indeed it is difficult to find any media of association. With us, they cannot be of us. It is to be a problem demanding the best care of wisdom—*what is to be the status of Chinadom in the American commonwealth?* That the Celestials are to be numerous upon this coast—that thus the circle of humanity is to meet and mingle—laws decreed in the grand moral government of the world, already ordain and strongly execute. It may be found that from China we are to have that abundant labor which is to enrich the dominant race, and at the same time confer a great good on millions fleeing from a society falling in ruin."

Speaking of John Chinamen, reminds us of the following certificate of bad character, which they have just received from Bayard Taylor:

"It is my deliberate opinion that the Chinese are morally the most debased people on the face of the earth.—Forms of vice, which in other countries are barely named, are in China so common that they excite no comment among the natives. They constitute the surface levels, and below them are deeps on deeps of depravity, so shocking and horrible that their character cannot even be hinted. There are some dark shadows in human nature which we naturally shrink from penetrating, and I made no attempt to collect information of this kind; but there were enough in the things which I could not avoid seeing and hearing—which are brought almost daily to the notice of every foreign resident—to inspire me with a powerful aversion to the Chinese race. Their touch is pollution, and, harsh as the opinion may seem, justice to our own race demands that they should not be allowed to settle on our soil."

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Mr. Wingate, who has arrived here, further reports that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but if the army attempts to enter the valley it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose, when Young asked, "all in favor of giving the troops hell to rise."

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Mr. Hartwell, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, has arrived here. He left the camp January 26th, when the troops were in a comfortable condition and excellent health, there being only four

Later from Kansas—The Anti-Topekaites Triumphant.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Late arrivals from Kansas state that the anti-Topekaites had triumphed at the Free State Convention held at Leavenworth. They had succeeded in nominating candidates to the constitutional convention. A Douglas democratic ticket had also been nominated.

The election held on the 9th instant passed off quietly, so far as known. The votes polled amounted between 8 and 9,000.

The enrollment of the militia was proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Gov. Denver against it.

Mr. Babcock, the anti-Topeka candidate, had been elected mayor of Lawrence city by a large majority.

All was quiet at Fort Scott.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.—The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* has an account of an attempt of two persons to release themselves from the county jail, which rivals the exploits of Baron Trenck :

The prisoners engaged in this attempt are the burglar Barnes, and Kelley, imprisoned on a charge of arson. Barnes, by the aid of a case knife converted into a saw, severed the iron bar of his hobbles and freed himself of his fetters. The wall of the room in which they were lodged is constructed of brick, and is about three feet and a half in thickness; bars of iron are built in the wall at such a distance apart as not to allow the passage of a man's body between them. Through this wall they succeeded in tearing an immense hole—rending assunder the bars of iron and filling their room with a huge pile of brick and mortar.

By means of ropes, manufactured out of their bed clothing, they descended into the prison yard and passed the greater part of the night in fruitless attempts to scale the wall by the aid of their ropes. Morning beginning to dawn, and their grapples obstinately refusing to take hold on the top of the wall, they abandoned the idea of escaping in that way, and, with the energy of desperation, they attacked the wall itself. In order to do this, they were necessitated to re-enter the prison and obtain the piece of a broken shovel which had done them such good service in tearing down the wall of the house.—The re-entrance into the prison was effected by means of the plank of which the steps are constructed that lead from the building into the yard. Having obtained their implement, they set to work on the solid masonary of that massive wall. A small chink was discovered, in which the point of the shovel would barely enter—a little mortar was loosened—a small particle of stone gave way, then another and another, larger and larger followed. Some workmen employed about the depot, passing the prison at an early hour, discovered what was going on and gave the alarm to the Sheriff. On entering the prison yard, no one was to be found. After searching for some time, Barns was discovered concealed under the steps, and Kelley had re-entered his room and apparently in a very sound sleep, wholly unconscious of what had occurred during the night. They are now lodged in other quarters and are properly secured and guarded.

THE TOPEKA MOVEMENT ABANDONED.—The Topeka humbug seems at last to have exploded. As it never had any legal validity, it has been kept afloat merely because it served as the rallying point of a political party. But it is now openly abandoned by those who had hitherto professed to regard it as the only legitimate government in Kansas. We find in the Missouri Democrat an address issued by the Joint Committee of the branches of the Topeka Legislature, in which they say :

"High executive officers under the State Constitution have publicly declared that the Constitution is dead.—*Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home and left us without a quorum.* We are still ready to perform our duties should the will of the majority desire it. Should a trying hour for the people of Kansas arrive, by the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, we shall be at our posts should the people in Convention decide to fall back on their old government. We are thus compelled, by a necessity that leaves us no choice, to adjourn for the present, and *to refer back to the people who elected us the question as to whether the Topeka Constitution is dead.*"

This is probably the last we shall hear of the Topeka State Government.

Almost too Romantic to be True.

About three years ago, George Fry, of this village, became enamored of a beautiful gipsy girl, who, in company with a number of her people, had encamped in a wood near this place. Mr. Fry's love was fondly reciprocated by the gipsy, and she consented to marry him. But the consent of the father of the lady could not be obtained to her marriage with "a man not accustomed to gentility."

However, one night, when the hard hearted old man was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and all around was lonely and drear, Mr. Fry approached the camp of the wanderers, and was met by the one for whom his heart had long sighed. He solicited her to accompany him to a village a few miles distant; she complied, and on the following day they were married. The old gipsy, when he could find no traces of her, offered a heavy reward to the person who would discover her whereabouts, and in presence of several "kidnappers" exhibited large quantities of gold and silver, which induced them to make the effort, and a few evenings after, in a most inhuman manner, they accomplished their object. In the absence of Mr. Fry they wrested her away and delivered her over into the hands of a father insusceptible of the divine feelings of love. Immediately, the entire group of gipsies fled from the country. Rumor said they had returned to England, whence they hailed.

Two years noiselessly glided by, and nothing was heard by Mr. Fry from his absent wife, although he had long cherished the hope that she would escape from her "tyrrannical parent," and return to him whom she loved. Time, however, gradually rusted Mr. Fry's love for his gipsy life. He felt that it was not "good to be alone" so long, and at the end of two years he again united his destinies with another of Eve's fair daughters. Things moved smilingly along—Mr. Fry lived happily with his wife and the rest of mankind. But, alas! how short-lived are some connubial combinations! Last week Mr. Fry's first wife—his gipsy wife—in company with "George Fry the second," arrived in this place, in search of him. By the assistance of officer Shade she was successful in finding him.

Limited space forbids us from entering into details of the excruciating suffering Mrs. Fry has undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was a "widow;" that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since, a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next summer, &c. What the *finale* of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.

Shippensburg (Pa.) News.

'Did you mean to settle the bill at all, sir, when you made it?' said a creditor, in a passionate manner.

'Hump, keep cool, my good friend,' said the debtor, puffing a cigar with admirable *sang froid*. 'You want a settlement?'

'To be sure I do, sir.'

'Well, my dear sir, I assure you I meant to settle, and when I *meant* to settle that was clear a *settle* meant!—Ha, ha, ha! Good morning, my friend; I will see you in the fall."

PROGRESS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—One of the members of the government of New Brunswick has introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; also a bill for registering bills of sale and mortgages of personal property. A bill had also been introduced to abolish the right of primogeniture in real estate, allowing each child equal rights. These bills were favorably received.

THE DEMOCRATS OF BLADEN COUNTY are requested to meet in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., to appoint delegates to the Charlotte Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

March 4th, 1858. MANY DEMOCRATS.

For the Journal.

A CARD.

It is reported, I understand, that I have declined running for the office of Sheriff. The report is groundless. I have *not* declined. N. H. FENNELL.

March 18.—163&29-2t*.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life as light, heat, and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence; the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which forced into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engendering scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, fever, sores, dyspepsia, consumption, &c. To purify the blood and speedily cure the above named diseases, nothing is so efficacious as SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. March 19, 1858—29-1t

☞ CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS AT

Feb. 6.—129&24-2m. BALDWIN'S.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Every one will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that the human hair is the greatest natural ornament that is possessed either by a gentleman or a lady. Just meet an apparently good looking man, for instance, in the street; you admire his features, whiskers, and general bearing; but lo! he lifts his hat in recognition of your bow, and the charm has vanished, for Ichabod is written on his bald head, and the glory has departed with the flowing locks that once flourished luxuriantly there. In the case of a lady, the matter is, if possible, worse—such cases reminding one of the circumstance on which the following epigram is founded :

"O! *give* me, fair Emma, a lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed :
"'Twas a sin to refuse such a modest request—
So take THE WHOLE WIG," the dear creature replied.

Now, to prevent such a catastrophe, is within the power of every lady and gentleman; for by using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, hair is not only prevented from falling off or turning gray, but the article will restore hair to bald places; and even if it has changed color and become gray, it will bring it back to its pristine beauty and luxuriance.—Those who are acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the hair, must be well aware that certain substances have specific action upon it; and it is by a judicious combination of these that Prof. Wood has succeeded in compounding a mixture possessed of remarkable virtues.

Waverly Magazine and Literary Gazette.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [March 9—155-2weod—28-2t

ALFRED MARKS, Esq., says :

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dispepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate, rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled.—With some difficulty, I pursuaded her to take your *Holland Bitters*, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. [March 16.—161&29-1w.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on Tuesday the 8th Feb'y, by the Rev. Miles P. Owen, Mr. HENRY HALL, to Miss NANCY McLEMORE. All of said county.

On the 17th ult., by Thomas Harriss Esq., THOMAS McBRYDE, formerly of North Carolina, to Miss MAG. LEWIS, of DeWitt, county Texas.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JOHN P. BOON, of Horry District, S. C., to Miss WINNEY L. McKETHAN, of Wilmington.

In Washington, N. C., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Ricaud, Mr. WILLIAM BOND and Miss MARGRET HOWARD.

In Washington, N. C., on the 23d ult., by Rev. Edwin Geer. Mr. GEORGE W. BARRET, of Pitt county, to Miss MARGARET H. WILLIAMS, both of that place.

At Fork Swamp, in Beaufort county, on the 24th ult., by Elder Arnett Waters, Mr. W. W. WATERS and Miss AMANDA E., daughter of Arthill yand R. W. Waters.

In Washington, N. C., on the 9th inst, by Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. JAMES R. PROCTOR and Miss ANN MARIA HAWKINS.

At the residence of Everett Peterson, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 11th inst., by S. B. Killett, Esq., Mr. THOMAS EZZELL, to Miss ELIZABETH A. OATES. All of Sampson.

In Egecombe county, on Thursday night last, by Elisha Cromwell, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. KNIGHT to Miss AMELIA DUPREE, daughter of Mr. Redmund R. Dupree.

On the 10th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, (Rev. Wm. A. Smith, D. D., President of Randolph Macon College) by Rev. Alexander G. Brown, JOHN P. FULLER, Esq., of Lumberton, N. C., and Miss WILLIE SMITH, of Mecklenburg, Va.

DIED.

In this town, on yesterday morning, 18th, Mrs. GEORGIA B. DUNHAM, widow of Thos. W. Dunham, dec'd., aged 22 years.

At Fort Turan, Angelina county, Texas, on the 17th January, 1858, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH A. MELVIN, formerly of Bladen county, North Carolina, in the 53d year of her age, leaving six children and many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Mrs. M. had been a professed follower of Christ for thirty years. COM.

In Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., ADELPHUS B., son of Herman L. and Sophia L. Brantley, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 28 days.

In Washington, N. C., on the 3d inst., Mrs. FRANCES MIDYETT, aged 34 years.

In Washington, N. C., on the 25th ult., Mrs. NANCY SMAW, aged about 50 years. Also Mrs. MARTHA MEEKINS, aged about 40 years.

In Richmond county, on the 3d inst., in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN GARRET, wife of Mr. Thomas Garrett.

At the residence of Governor Graham, in the vicinity of Hillsboro', on the 8th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, widow of the late John Washington, Esq., of Newbern, aged seventy-eight years.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857—29-1y.

NEW GOODS!

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING MY FRIENDS and citizens of New Hanover county, and more especially those that trade at the village of Long Creek, that I have lately purchased the entire stock of Goods belonging to John Jones, Esq. Said stock is entirely new, and was purchased in the city of New York, at the lowest prices. I expect to continue doing my trading in New York, and will be prepared to sell Goods even as low as such Goods can be bought in the town of Wilmington. I shall keep a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, suited to the wants and necessities of any and all persons. I shall expect the liberal patronage of all my friends, and will be pleased to have them call before purchasing elsewhere. I am receiving weekly, by way of my flat, new supplies that will enable me to fill all orders that may come to hand. I shall continue in the Distilling Business, and am prepared to buy all the Turpentine that comes to market. I hope my customers will bear in mind, that my books will be balanced every four months, and money or notes required, and interest charged on all accounts after that date. G. F. WALKER.

Long Creek, N. C., March 11th, 1858 29-2t*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS*, for *Cash*, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost. S. R. BIRDSEY.

1858 SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858

BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Gooes line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at S. R. BIRDSEY'S,

On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.

March 19. 29—3m

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, made Fall Term, 1857, I will offer for sale at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown, on the last MONDAY in March, inst., the HOME PLANTATION of the late Jonah D. Russ, consisting of 350 acres of River Land, lying on the North-east side of the Cape Fear River, about thirty-six miles above Wilmington.

One hundred and fifty acres of this plantation is highly improved and pleasantly situated.

TERMS—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory bonds, with interest from the date.

K. McLEOD, Clerk and Master.

March 9, 1858.—29-2t.

LONG CREEK ACADEMY.

SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE IN THE LOWER ROOM of the Masonic Building, at Long Creek, on Monday, March 15th, 1858. The Committee are gratified in being able to state to the public that they have secured the services of Mr. R. C. REESE, of Richmond (Va.) College, as Teacher. He presents satisfactory testimonials of high character, as an educated gentleman, and a successful instructor of youth. Boys can be prepared for any College or University in the Union.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek	$15 00
Higher English	12 00
Lower English	8 00

Half of the tuition will be required to be paid when the session is half advanced, the balance at the close. No deduction for absence, except in cases of confirmed indisposition. Board can be obtained in private families and at convenient distance from the Academy, at eight dollars per month.

S. H. BELL,
JOHN JONES,
S. S. SATCHWELL, } School Committee.

Long Creek, March 10th, 1858. 29-4t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } Horry District. }

ASSIGNEEE'S NOTICE.

JAMES BEATY, HAVING THIS DAY MADE AN ASsignment to the undersigned, all of his Estate, Real and Personal, in trust for his Creditors accepting the same on or before the 1st day of July next, I would hereby notify, all and singular, the Creditors of the said James Beaty, that the Deed of Assignment is subject to their inspection and ready for their acceptance, now in the hands of Messrs. Harlee & Walsh, at their office in Conwayboro'.

H. BUCK. Assignee.

March 5th, 1858. 158-1t—28-3t.

MESS PORK.

FIFTY BBLS., now landing from schr. L. P. Smith, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

March 18.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.

Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., March 19.—29-1m.*

Weekly Herald copy 1m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, ANNA JANE, has quit my bed and board without my consent, or without any just cause, and when I was not at home, therefore I demand her to return home immediately, and all persons are forewarned against harboring her, under the penalties of the law, and all persons are forwarned against trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me.

L. MALPASS.

New Hanover county, N. C., March 19, 1858.—29-3t*

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BLADEN county, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, or WILLIAM (TASWELL,) and says that he belongs to Dr. Foster, of Franklin county, that he runaway from Joseph Williams, near Charleston, S. C., to whom he is hired. Said boy is tall and very black, would weigh 170 or 180 pounds, and says he is a Turpentine Distiller by trade. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

HOWARD WILKESON, Jailor.

March 19th, 1858 29-3t*

THE CASSIMERES

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BALDWIN'S, are rare in pattern, beautiful in texture, and can be made to measure, at short notice. Also, a beautiful line of Vestings, newest styles.

4 cases superb CLOTHS, just opened at

BALDWIN'S

March 18. City Clothing Store.

LIQUORS, LIQUORS.

75 BBLS. Rectified Whiskey;
20 " old Rye "
15 " Rose Gin; "
20 " N. E. Rum; "
20 " N. C. Apple Brandy;
12 " American " Just received, and for sale by

March 18. ZENO H. GREENE.

FLOUR.

300 BBLS. DIFFERENT GRADES, in store. For sales in lots to suit, by

Feb. 20th. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

SUGAR.

10 BBLS. (C) YELLOW SUGAR;
5 " (A) Coffee "
5 " (D) "
4 " Crushed "

Now Landing from Schr. Marine. For sale by

March 1st. W. H. McKOY.

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

HOES, SHOVELS, &c.

TWELVE DOZ. SCOVELL'S best steel Weeding Hoes;
2 doz. Bryce's best Steel Grubbing Hoes;
5 " Ames' Shovels—long handles;
10 " " Spades;
5 " " Forks.

Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine the above, as they are of superior quality. For sale by

ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, 32 North Water st.,

Feb 6, 1858—153-tf Rock Spring Corner.

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BBLS. C. YELLOW AND A. WHITE SUGAR;
100 boxes Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
75 bags Coffee, 10 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
25 bbls. Sugar House Syrup;
50 bbls. Mess Pork, 12 kegs Lard;
Lorillard's Snuff, in bbls. and half bbls;
Butter, Crackers, Soap, Starch, Soda, &c. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

March, 12th, 1858.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

60 BAGS PRIME QUALITY RIO;
5 do. Old Government Java. For sale by

March 5th ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

PLANTING AND EATING POTATOES.

200 BBLS. PINK EYE AND PEACH BROW PLANTing and Eating Potatoes, just received. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

March 4th, 1858.

1858. SPRING STYLES. 1858.

OPENED THIS MORNING, GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK CASSIMERES, entirely new pattern.

Also Gent's Spring Style MOLESKIN DRESS HAT—the handsomest article yet offered, and unsurpassed for durability and elegant finish. CHAS. D. MYERS,

March 11th. 1858. Hat & Cap Emporium, 34, Market St.

1858. SPRING FASHIONS. 1858.

GILES & MOORE, 61 MARKET STREET, UNder the Carolina Hotel will this day introduce the New Styles for Gentlemen's Dress. SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS.

They are pronounced the finest and most elegant, ever introduced. Call and examine them at the BAZAAR.

March 17th, 1858.

WRECK MASTER'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AND qualified, at March term last, as Commissioner of Wrecks for this district, notifies all persons whom it may concern, that the law will be strictly enforced against all persons saving wrecked property and not delivering the same to him.

Mr. D. PIGOTT is authorized to act for me and receive Wrecked property.

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

March 16th, 1858. 161-3t—29-3t

TO COMMITTEE-MEN OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HAVE RECEIVED "THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER," and hold the same ready for distribution. Each School district is entitled to *one copy.* Call at my office soon and receive them.

S. D. WALLACE,

Chairman Board Superintendents Common Schools.

Wilmington, March 13th, 1858. 159-1w—29-1m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st. 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN 75 YEARS OF AGE.

WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE HAVE NEARLY RUN OUT, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of a preparation made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well.—He has since administered the wondeful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. JAMES, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N J.

CAUTION.—I have no son-in-law authorized to send my recipe, as has been advertised.

Feb. 24th, 1858—144-&26-1m

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. TRACY DELORME, THE GREAT CURER OF CONsumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dispepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young claivoyant girl. This prescription, given by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured every body who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug strore. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. TRACY DELORME,

Great Curer of Consumption, New York Post Office.

b. 24th, 1858—144-&26-1m.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 60	@	1 75
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb. Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	24	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb. Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb. ord. to mid'g.	10½	@	11½
strict mid'g	11½	@	11¾
good mid'g	11¾	@	12
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	70	@	75
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	14	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	2 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	5 50	@	5 75
Superfine	5 25	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 00
Cross	4 50	@	4 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60 00		
5 tons and over, "	58 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	00	@	54
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 15
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green,	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	85	@	95
N. River	70	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) F'r Boards	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	34	@	38
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00	@	2 85
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 35	@	1 62½
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	47
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	85	@	1 05
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	90	@	1 00
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	00	@	14
Middlings	00	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	12
Hog round	00	@	13
Western Bacon, Middlings	11¼	@	11¾
Shoulders	8¾	@	10
N. C. Lard	12¼	@	13
West'n do.	00	@	11¼
Butter	23	@	26
Cheese	9½	@	10
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	19 00	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Family do.	00 00	@	18 00
Butt	17 00	@	17 50
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	16 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	75	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	7½	@	9
New Orleans,	6½	@	8½
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated,	10½	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g, 8	50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	35	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 60
Flour	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	1 25 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	35	00 @ 37½
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Winston Sentinel.

GUBERNATORIAL.—We regret to see a spirit of rivalry springing up among good Democrats, about who shall receive the nomination, at the next Democratic State Convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State. The Salisbury Banner, the Elizabeth City Sentinel, encouraged indirectly by the Wilmington Journal, and a numerous throng of legal characters, are accused of being disposed to secure the nomination to Judge Ellis; while the Goldsboro' Tribune, the Warrenton News, and quite as numerous a number of coadjutors are disposed to take sides for Mr. Holden of the Standard, claiming that he is first and foremost in the minds and the hearts of the people.

The above is the opening portion of a leading article in the *Winston Sentinel* of the 12th inst. It may seem a little strange for us to remark that in the columns of this very *Winston Sentinel* we noticed the appearance of the first editorial preference that we remember to have seen expressed; yet such is the fact, and yet it says that certain papers are *accused* of being disposed to favor the nomination of Judge Ellis, and the Wilmington *Journal* is accused of indirectly encouraging them.

Weeks ago—long before the *Journal* had been forced into its present position, which is *not* one of partizanship for any man, or against any man—the *Sentinel* had, editorially, expressed its decided preference for Mr. Holden, in an article headed "Gubernatorial." The *Journal* had no sort of objection—it only begged the conductors of the Democratic press to avoid anything that might tend to controversy or ill-feeling.

Let us assure all these good friends of ours that the *Journal*, without being particularly presuming, has too much self-respect to tie itself on to the skirts, or lend itself to the recruiting service of any man or men whom it is willing to recognise as fellow-Democrats, but not acknowledge as superiors or dictators. We go for the party and its principles and for the nominee.

The same issue of the *Sentinel* that says the Wilmington *Journal* is *accused* of encouraging people to go for Judge Ellis, contains a long communication signed "Ninus," which makes an elaborate attack upon Judge Ellis—his position and his antecedents, and attention is called to this attack by the editors of the *Sentinel*. Is this good policy? The writer, who appears over the signature of "Ninus," we know can be easily answered on some points—we presume upon all; but now, suppose that Mr. Ellis should be the Democratic nominee, would not this thing, flimsy as it really is, be quoted against Mr. Ellis as *Democratic* authority?

Perhaps, because we repudiate and contemn such attacks upon one Democrat, we will be *accused* of being unfriendly to another, but would such an accusation amount to anything? *Do* the accusations against us amount to anything? Surely, they do not, and our Democratic friends, who make them under a mistake, will be the very first to acknowledge that they do not. Let us go to Charlotte without recriminations, keeping our ammunition for the other side.

Mail Routes to the Pacific.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the Richmond *South*, under the date of the 7th instant:

A prodigious effort is again being made by the La Sere and Benjamin Tehuantepec Company to induce the administration to make a contract with them for carrying the California mail across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Postmaster General has twice before decided against them.

At present, the prominent routes between the Atlantic States and cities and points on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, at least those which most directly interest the people of the South and the stockholders of the railroads of the Southern Atlantic States, concentrate at Fernandina, passing over the peninsula of Florida by means of the railroad now nearly completed from Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf. The Postmaster General, in his annual report, proposes to connect New York with Fernandina by steamships carrying the U. S. mail, which is to be taken by railroad to Cedar Keys, and thence by steamers to New Orleans—to Aspinwall—to San Juan, or to any other point, where the crossing of the isthmus is to be made by the California mails and passengers.

In view of the construction of the road crossing Florida at the point indicated, a direct coast line of railroads is projected, and mainly under construction, making nearly an air-line between New York and Fernandina. With the revival of trade, which cannot be long deferred, these works will be rapidly pushed forward to construction. In the meantime, instead of the steamships going direct from New York to Fernandina, it is proposed to carry the U. S. mails and the passengers for New Orleans, California, etc., by the direct line of railroad now completed to Charleston, and thence to Fernandina in steamers, until such time as the completion of the whole series of projected works shall enable them to be carried directly to Fernandina by railroad. It has been proved to a demonstration that this route, being the natural one between the North and the South, can be traversed in less time than any interior route, showing a saving of from two to three days over any other.

So far as the point at which the continent is to be crossed from ocean to ocean, whether that point be at Tehuantepec, at Nicaragua, or by the Isthmus of Panama, the route is the same, and lies through the Southern Atlantic States, across Florida and from Cedar Keys, on the Gulf Coast of this latter State by steamer direct to the point of crossing. This direct route is much shorter than that via New Orleans and interior routes from that point, and we trust that the very able Postmaster General will continue to refuse his acquiescence in the scheme of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, so far as the carriage of the mails between the Atlantic States and California is concerned.

Tehuantepec itself must eventually supercede either Panama or Nicaragua as the point for crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and New Orleans must be a great point for mails and passengers between most of the Gulf States and California, but for all mails and passengers in the Atlantic States from Fernandina to Boston the route must be across Florida and direct from Cedar Keys to the point of crossing the continent.

☞ We beg our cotemporaries of the Goldsboro' *Tribune* and the Warrenton *News* to bear in mind that while we feared the spirit of partizanship springing up with respect to the candidates for the Democratic nomination might result in squabbling and ill-feeling, we never referred to individual cases, until such ill-feeling manifested itself. We cared not that the Western *Sentinel* teemed with communications and editorials in favour of one of the gentlemen named—that the Warrenton *News* did the same—that the Goldsboro' *Tribune* did the same. To that, we had no objection to make, save on the ground of what it might run into. But when we found this commendation of one gentleman running into controversy with the friends of another, *then* we expressed our regrets at the course things were taking. Had we seen similar attacks upon the friends of Mr. Holden by those of Judge Ellis, we would have expressed the same regrets. That we did not express such, is simply due to the fact that the attacks did not happen to be that way. Show us attacks of the same character from any quarter, and we will equally repudiate them.

Primary Examination.

The three prisoners, John and David Allen and Edward Pitts, charged with robbing Mr. Enoch Robbins on the cars of the Manchester train, some twenty minutes after 8 o'clock, on the evening of Wednesday the 10th inst., were brought up before Wm. T. J. Vann, Esq., Special Magistrate, assisted by some other Justices, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th inst.

All the prisoners are young men. Edward Pitts is rather thin-faced, high-featured, with brown hair, about middle size, and nothing peculiar in his looks. John Allen is perhaps a little older, has a sort of sallow freckled complexion, a reddish moustache and brown hair, with a suspicion of red in it. David Allen looks like a boy at first, being quite short, and with a round style of features, black hair and small black eyes.

M. B. Smith, J. L. Holmes, T. C. Miller and John A. Baker, Esqs., appeared for the prosecution. J. G. Wright and A. M. Waddell, Esqs., for the defendants.

It appeared from the testimony of Mr. Robert J. Howard, that the three prisoners first made their appearance at Holmes' Hotel at breakfast on Wednesday. Did not register, but one paid Mr. Howard at the door of the dining room for breakfast for himself and the two others. This one gave his name as Pitts. The same person paid in the same way for dinner. The younger Allen paid for supper. After supper, did not see Pitts. Saw the two Allens next morning, Thursday, about 8 o'clock. Don't think they took breakfast. They had registered—must have done so late on Wednesday night.

Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, saw Pitts at the Depot of that road about 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. Had his attention called to a theft committed on the cars. When he walked in he found persons searching the man Pitts upon whom they found nothing. Pitts said first he had no baggage, and that he came from Richmond, where he got a through ticket. Mr. Robinson said that could not be so, since they did not issue them at Richmond. After the arrest of Pitts the baggage left by the party, consisting of three carpet-bags and valise was searched. One of the Allens subsequently claimed two of the bags and the valise. In them there was found three gold watches and certain implements which were presumed to be burglars' tools, also a small vial of nitric acid. These things were produced in court. Mr. Robinson did not see either of the Allens. Later, Pitts was searched for and found near the privy on the depot lot. Mr. Robbins was among the searchers. The valise and carpet-bags were opened in Pitts' presence. He did not claim or acknowledge any of the baggage.

Mr. John McGrath heard the outcry raised by Mr. Robbins. Heard him cry robbery, murder, etc. He rushed to the car from which the sound came. He there found Mr. Robbins, very much excited, having hold on Pitts with one hand and John Allen with the other; Allen struggled a good deal, and Pitts begged off, saying he hadn't the money, &c. Mr. McGrath took charge of Pitts and Mr. Robbins held on to Allen, and thus they took them out, when Pitts was searched, but Allen got away somehow. They found nothing on Pitts.

Mr. Enoch Robbins testifies that he left Wilmington about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, to go up the Manchester Road to his home, in Columbus. After getting his ticket at the office he made his way to one of the cars of the train about to start, so that he might put down his carpet bag and basket. When he went into the car there was no one in it, but shortly after entering, and as he was making his way along the aisle, he felt himself pressed upon by two men, Pitts and John Allen. Allen caught hold of an umbrella he had under his arm, and Pitts grabbed and twisted him around.—He, Mr. Robbins, told them to pass or let him go on, turning partly in between the seats so as to let them pass.—Pitts sprung forward against him, thrust his right hand into the left pocket of Mr. Robbins' pantaloons, took out his pocket book, containing about $150 in money, and passed it to Allen, who passed it behind him, whether into his own pocket or to an accomplice he cannot say. Mr. Robbins swears positively to Pitts taking his pocket-book, passing it to Allen, and to Allen's getting it. He is certain that he had the book when he went into the cars.

Mr. A. J. Jones saw the search made when Mr. Robbins and Mr. McGrath brought the two men out of the cars. He saw the younger Allen in the car afterwards—saw him near Pitts, and heard him remark, "You had better leave here," or "had better get out of this."

Mr. Beck, the watchman at the W. & M. R. R. Depot, testified that the four pieces of baggage searched had been placed under his charge by John Allen, on Wednesday during the day. That at night he had again requested him to take care of them as he was not going that night. David Allen had been with him on the first occasion. On Thursday morning, after the arrest of Pitts, David Allen came over to the Depot to see after the baggage that his Uncle left there. It appeared from the testimony of Mr. F. Smaw, that John and David Allen were together on Thursday forenoon when they were arrested.

The counsel forebore any argument on either side, and the Justices remanded the prisoners into the custody of the Sheriff to stand their trial at the next Superior Court. If high-way robbery, it is a capital felony.—This, we presume, will be the charge upon which they will be tried. We would not comment upon the testimony, so far as to draw inferences, but to say that Mr. Robbins swears distinctly and unequivocally to the identity and the criminal acts of two of the prisoners, is only reiterating the fact already stated. The younger Allen is evidently proved to be an associate of Pitts and John Allen, but participation in the particular act charged, does not appear to be brought home to him.

Kansas in the House.

On Thursday the 11th instant, there was considerable excitement in the House of Representatives over a question of privilege, raised by Mr. Harriss of Illinois, the whole thing being a part of the Kansas excitement.

Mr. Harris, one of the minority of the Kansas Committee of fifteen, attempted, as a question of privilege, to get before the House an attack upon the action of the majority of that committee. The Speaker decided that the report of a committee could only proceed from the majority, and that the statement of the views of a minority could not be claimed as a matter of right, but granted as a matter of courtesy. The object of Mr. Harris was to state that the committee, or the majority thereof, had not obeyed the instructions of the House, contained in the resolution under which they were appointed. The end proposed by this statement was to get a re-commitment and further delay.

From the decision of the chair an appeal was taken and a motion to lay this appeal on the table was defeated.

The whole question was postponed for one day. No doubt it came up yesterday and may be up to-day. On the test vote—that of sustaining the chair, we find Mr. Gilmer, of this State, voting with the Republicans. We trust he may not continue so.

MUSIC.—We find on our table two handsome pieces of sheet music, laid there, with respects of the publishers, by Messrs. Merrill & Pierce, who have them for sale. The pieces are "Te Lament,"—poetry by D. P. Hoffman, M. D.; music and accompaniments by T. Stratford Damer.—Ballad, "The Place I called my Home,"—words by Martin Farquahar Tupper; music by H. W. Grealorex. Published by G. Willig, Jr., Baltimore.

The marriage portion of a young bride in old times was a feather bed, six chairs, a plain cherry bureau and table, six cups and saucers, half a dozen silver teaspoons, and a lot of sand for sanding floors. Now they expect a set of silver plate, carved hair-seat sofas, ottomans, divans, tete-a-tetes, rosewood piano, marble-top tables for parlors, painted furniture for chambers, Brussels and Axminister carpets, and all such modern fixins for show

The Foreign News.

The advices by the Canada confirm the expectations based upon the news by the previous arrival. The defeat of the ministry upon Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution was virtually its overthrow. The new conspiracy bill, introduced by Ministers to meet the views of the French Government, was before the House of Commons. That bill proposed to put conspiracy to commit murder, outside the United Kingdom, on the same footing with conspiracy to commit murder within it. The House by Mr. Gibson's resolution said, it detested attempts at assasination anywhere, and had no sympathy with criminals. It was willing to amend the laws in any case, where, after due examination, they might be found defective, but it must be after such examination and on conviction of the necessity of such change, not because of outside pressure from the other side of the Channel. The House also censured the administration for not having returned a fitting reply to the French despatch upon the refugee question. The conspiracy bill fell, and with it the Palmerston administration, and the Canada brings the list of the members of the new Cabinet formed under the premiership of the Earl of Derby, formerly Lord Stanley.

This new arrangement can hardly last. The party headed by Palmerston is the only one that has any real cohesion. The opposition is formed of high Tories and ultra Radicals, agreeing only in opposition to Palmerston, and quite as much opposed to each other as they are to him. Mr. Ben. D'Israeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, pretty much equivalent to our Secretary of the Treasury, has the average luck of retaining office a little less than six weeks. We may look for a new turn of the wheel before the Summer is half out.

If the English and French have captured Yeh, the Civil Governor of the Province of Canton, and somebody else, the Tartar General or Military Governor, the question will be what to do with them. There are plenty more Mandarins in China, and the Imperial Court will hardly bother itself if the barbarians have "caught a Tartar."

The war in India may be virtually broken—the disturbance and disaffection is not, nor will be, for some time—not perhaps for years. The reconstruction of the system under which India is to be governed in future, will devolve upon the Derby Cabinet and may prove to be the rock upon which it is destined to split.

The Wilmington Commercial.

We regret to find the following announcement under the editorial head of the *Commercial* of this date, March 13th, 1858:

END OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME—DISCONTINUANCE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

The present number closes the twelfth volume of *The Commercial*, and will be the last we shall issue. The Advertisement in another column, headed "For Sale," will be a sufficient valedictory.

All persons having unsettled accounts, which require the personal supervision of the Editor, are requested to call soon, as we will be compelled to go to another part of the State, to meet other engagements, in a few weeks, and may not be here again till *June*, if then.

☞ Small *Extra Commercials* will be issued for a few weeks.

We sincerely trust that the "other engagements" referred to by our venerable friend and cotemporary, may be more pleasant and profitable than the newspaper business has proved itself in this place. The pressure of the times has been felt by the newspaper fraternity, in common with the whole business community.

Although the *Commercial* was not the oldest paper in Wilmington, being somewhat the junior of the *Journal*, yet, in editorial experience and lengthened connection with the press, Mr. Loring is excelled by few, if any, editors in North Carolina. That in a long and varied career he may not have committed errors and made enemies, is not to be supposed, but we know that in his retirement from the editorial profession in this place, he carries with him the best wishes and kindest regards of his brethren of the press, and of his fellow-citizens generally.

We are reminded by this circumstance of the strange mutations and instabilities of the newspaper world, even in our own place. It is now within a few days of nine years—how time flies!—since the present writer became connected with the editorial department of the Journal. Of all the other papers then in existence here not one is now published, at least not under the same name, although in fact, the Herald is the successor of the Chronicle. Not counting the Chronicle, six papers have had an existence and have passed away in nine years—verily a perilous venture this starting of papers.

From the Raleigh Register.

REV. DR. DEEMS.—This gentleman announces in the last Christian Advocate that he has in press, and will shortly issue, a complete history of his difficulties with Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, and Dr. Lee, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate.—He says that he has been forced to adopt this course in order to defend himself from the persistent and unprovoked attacks of Drs. Smith and Lee, and their friends, but for which he would have let the matter rest where it now stands. Dr. Deems says:

At my own expense I am bringing out a pamphlet.—It is to-day in the printer's hands, and will be published as early as possible. It will contain Historical Sketches of my difficulties with Dr. Smith, and my connection with the "Christopher Duncan" article; some of the private reasons for my departure from R. M. College—reviews of Episcopal decisions—Mr. Wyche's Correspondence with Dr. Lee, and his rejected defence of the N. C. Conference—Proof of Mutilated Testimony—a correspondence with Rev. J. E. Edwards, Master of Arts—Dr. Smith's charge against C. F. Deems at Pittsboro'—the entire Testimony of Dr. Smith's witness, Rev. Wm. Closs—Mr. Blanch's paper—Col. Rogers' deposition—Mr. Edward's Announcement of my Resignation—Terms of agreement at Pittsboro'—Dr. Smith's lost letter (recently recovered) to which my September letter of 1847 was a reply—a letter from members of the Committee in Pittsboro', showing how Dr. Smith had deceived them—my charges against Dr. Smith—the "Christopher Duncan" article entire—my "Closing Speech" in the prosecution of Dr. Smith—proof of the untried charges—with much other matter, and extracts from letters recently recovered, setting this whole matter in the proper light before the public.

Now, all I ask is a fair hearing. I appeal to those who have been prejudiced by the false representation of the R. C. Advocate and Dr. Smith's pamphlet, to give my pamphlet a patient hearing. Remember that only the other side has been heard, that important testimony for the prosecution has been suppressed in the R. C. Advocate and the Va. pamphlet, that new facts have come to my power to be presented.

This pamphlet will be larger than Dr. Smith's, and contain probably 176 pages. It will have all the testimony necessary to an understanding of the whole argument. A very large portion of the testimony is re-produced. Single copies will be sent to any address for 30 cents each, which can be conveniently forwarded in postage stamps; four copies for $1. Those who take 35 copies, or more, shall have them at 33⅓ per cent. discount. This will not pay the printer's bill. Let the brethren send in orders at once, with the cash, addressed to Mr. Geo. H. Kelley, Wilmington, N. C.

[We are authorized to state that Mr. Kelley requests the press of the State generally to give such notice of the contents of the above publication as may seem right to them, and their courtesy will be duly appreciated, and a copy of Dr. Deems' pamphlet mailed to each paper so noticing, on receipt of the issue containing the notice, marked.

We do not desire to enter upon the merits of a controversy which is out of our line, but we know enough of the style and spirit of Dr. Deems' pamphlet, to have no hesitation in commending it to general perusal. It will interest all, but especially those of the Dr.'s own denomination, who have watched the progress of the unfortunate difficulty out of which has sprung the necessity for this act of self-defence on Dr. D's part.—JOURNAL.]

CONSECRATION.—Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, in company with Bishop McGill, of Richmond, passed through Petersburg on Wednesday evening, en route for Charleston, to assist in the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Lynch.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS COUNTY, N. C.
March 11th, 1858.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—The murder and robbery of James E. Shaw, the wagoner and tobacco trader, (heretofore noticed in your paper) has caused a degree of feeling and excitement to be manifested, hitherto unknown to the people of our County. Mr. Shaw was a young man about twenty-four years and three months of age—he was just setting forth in the world, with fair prospects before him in his line of business; he was born in Alamance, formerly a portion of Orange County.—His untimely and dreadful death will be a saddening tale to reach his family, relations and numerous friends in the land of his birth. Mr. Shaw leaves a father, now living in Virginia; one brother, who reached this place while the Coroner's inquest was being held over the dead body; one sister in Alamance County; one sister in Tennessee; three sisters in Virginia, and a large circle of warm friends, who are thus called upon to mourn his fearful death. He had been trading in this and the adjoining Counties for some years past, and in all his business transactions, had shown himself to be a gentleman, and made friends of all with whom he dealt. The manner of his mysterious disappearance and the discovery of his death, has for the past two weeks been thoroughly investigated. The facts brought to light by the jury of inquest, and the citizens generally, who have shown much interest in ferreting out the murderers, have implicated one white man, Bythel Mitchell, and three free negroes, Henry Patrick, Joshua Freeman and Eli Jacobs, who have been committed to jail, and will be put on trial for the offence. We forbear an expression of opinion.

The circumstances connected with this tragical deed, the blackest in the catalogue of crime, are briefly these: Mr. Shaw was trading in that portion of the county known as the Green Swamp country, and while traveling there stopped, by solicitation, at the house of Mitchell, on the night of the 18th of last February, and from the facts and circumstances deposed, was murdered and robbed that night. From the wounds on the head he must have been struck three blows with the poll of an axe; blood was found in Mitchell's yard, buried some three feet under ground. On the thirteenth day after the murder is alleged to have been committed, the body was found on an island in the Green Swamp, about two miles from Mitchell's house. The spot selected by the perpetrators of this foul crime, as the last resting place of poor Shaw, is dreadful to contemplate; it is in a secret and almost inaccessable retreat, in one of the most terrible swamps in our State. In this dismal hiding, with naught but the wilds of the wilderness, and the howlings of rapacious animals around him, Shaw was secreted one foot under the cold and muddy earth. In this lonesome grave, the guilty felons supposed he would lie forever, while they would be secure, with their ill-gotten booty, Shaw's money, the only cause for which he could have been murdered. It is due to the good citizens of this county to say, that they have acted with commendable activity, in unraveling the mystery which hung around this dreadful crime; they have shown a determination that the guilty should be brought to justice.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having watched with much attention the proceedings of New Hanover County Court during its present session, I cannot too warmly commend the officers of the Court for their intelligence, promptness and industry; and in this connection of course I include the members of the bar.

The State docket numbered 30 cases, and the trial and reference docket nearly 400 cases, besides 25 cases on the appeal docket. Complaints are constantly made about the dilatory action of our Courts, but when I state the fact that every case ready for trial, on the State trial and appeal dockets, including at least fifty trials before the jury, were disposed of by 12 o'clock on Saturday, I am sure that, however just the complaint may be generally, just credit will be awarded to the County Court of New Hanover.

With an able and experienced Chairman, an intelligent Magistracy, a talented and industrious Solicitor, an admirable Clerk, and a bar noted for talent and high character, New Hanover may well be proud of her County Court. STRANGER.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, March 10.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, has arrived at this port with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.—The English Cabinet has been changed, and now stands as follows:—Premier, Lord Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, D'Israeli; Lord High Chancellor, Sir F. Thesiger; Lord President of the Council, Earl Salisbury; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Hardwick; Secretary of State of Home Department, Spencer Walpole; Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, Earl Malmsbury; Secretary of State of the Colonial Department, Lord Stanley; Secretary of State of the War Department, General Peel; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir J. Palington; Postmaster General, Lord Colchester; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough. These form the Cabinet. The following changes have also been made: First Commissioner of the Public Works, Lord John Manners; Attorney General. Sir T. Kelly; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Eglington; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Justice Blackburn.

Parliament had adjourned till the 1st inst.

The trial of the conspirators for the death of the Emperor, at Paris, resulted in the conviction and sentence to death of Orsini, Rudio and Pierre. Gomez was sentenced to penal servitude for life. An immense number of arrests had taken place,

The Danish ministry had resigned,

Canton had been captured, and Yeh and a Tartar General were prisoners. The allies would continue the "protectorate" of Canton until satisfaction is given. The allies lost 130 men in the attack.

Sir Colin Campbell was preparing to enter Oude for a final struggle.

The Florida War.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Advices from Tampa, Florida, to the 4th inst, state that an Indian woman and a Bowlegs' Negro had come into that place. They say that the Indians are willing to emigrate, and that Bowlegs sent to have a talk.

Election in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—There were large Black Republican gains at the election in this city,

Georgia Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Solomon Cohen has been confirmed as postmaster at Savannah; and Ezekiel S. Candler as postmaster at Milledgeville, Ga.

The Nashville at New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. Murray, from Charleston, arrived here at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

From Mexico—Civil War.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 7th, and dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th, has arrived. Civil war was ranging throughout the country. The government troops near Cyla were awaiting reinforcements. The other party, some six thousand strong, were fortified at Celaya. Gen. Alvarez was also in the field with 3,000 cavalry opposing the new government. The downfall of Zulaego was considered certain.

From Curaco and St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 11.—An arrival from Curaco reports rumors of a revolution in favor of Paez.

Dates from St. Domingo to the 13th ult., state that Paex held his own against Santa Anna. He had an abundance of provisions from Curaco, and had purchased a number of schooners and converted them into men of war.

The Removal of Judge Loring.

BOSTON, March 11.—The vote on the removal of Judge Loring in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature stood 127 in favor and 101 against it. The Senate has yet to act on the matter. The particular offense of Judge Loring is that he sustained the constitution and laws of the United States in the fugitive slave cases.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Governor Denver has issued a proclamation pronouncing the circular instructing the enrolling of the Kansas militia, signed by Lane, as illegal and a usurpation of power.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—One hundred and eight towns gives a republican majority of 4,600, which will be about the majority in the State.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Advices have been received here from Salt Lake to the 25th of January. The Mormons were manufacturing cannon, revolvers and powder. A skirmish had taken place between the Mormons and the picket guard of the army, in which two of the former and four soldiers were killed.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senate—A bill was reported relative to the international Code and Naval Signals. The Kansas discussion was resumed. Mr. Chandler opposed the Lecompton Constitution.

House—The Diplomatic and Consular bill was passed. Reports from the Standing Committees were received. The Senate Joint resolution was passed, authorizing the men who engeged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive medals from Great Britain. The question of Mr. Harris' appeal from the decision of the Speaker yesterday was discussed.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—R. P. Dick, District Attorney, North Carolina; C. C. Younge, District Attorney, Northern district of Florida; J. L. Tatem, District Attorney, Southern district of Florida.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Steamship Isabel, from Havana, 10th, arrived here to-day. She brings no political news of the least interest. Sugar at Havana had advanced ¼ a ½ rial per arroba, closing firm. Exchange on London 11 a 12 premium; do. on New York, ½ discount; do. on New Orleans, 2 a 3 prem.

Arrival of a Spanish Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Spanish steamer Ocean Bird, from Havana, 7th instant, arrived at this port to-day for repairs.

From St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Advices from St. Domingo state that Baez holds his own against Santana.

The Naval Restoration Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The naval restoration bill has been approved by the President.

From an English Paper.

O'Connell and the Irish Bank Crisis.

A correspondent, who has written for us the following sketch, says, "It may be useful knowledge for some establishments in the present monetary conjuncture." He further adds the *ruse* was one of O'Connell's best hits, and of which he was very fond of boasting:

A run was being made for gold by the peasantry of the surrounding counties; and crowds of clamorous frieze coats might be seen pushing and fighting at the doors of all the banks in L——. The —— Bank, however,—which has since proved itself to be as solvent as any establishment in Ireland,—enjoyed at that time the best confidence, and was, of course, the more set upon. I had a few one pound notes, and though I believed they were very good, if people would only have faith in them, still, as I feared the panic itself might bring about the catastrophe it apprehended, and was *sauve qui peut* everywhere, I thought it would only be prudent in me to save myself; so I mounted my nag and trotted with my bundle of notes into L——.

On arriving at the bank door, the Babel of mixed Irish and English was terrific. Men and men, and men and women tugged and struggled together for precedence, and I hear the exclamation, "There, you have torn the coat off my back, making as much fuss about your dirty thirty shilling note as if it were a pack of ten-pounders you had." "Oh me, oh me," shrieked a woman in a certain condition, who affected to faint, in the vain hope that they would let her nearer the door. "As you are satisfied, now that you have murdered the unborn babe, and me, its poor mother, just let me pass, for the love of St. Patrick—it's only a one pound note I have, and they won't be a jiffey serving me."

"Arrah, ye'll be served," cried out a droll fellow on the verge of the crowd; "here's the Chancellor coming, and a bag of gould on his back."

All looked in the direction the last speaker pointed to, and there, sure enough, I could see approaching the burly figure of O'Connell, who was one of the directors of the bank, and had just arrived from Dublin. He had not exactly a bag on his back, but he carried a parcel in his hand.

"Let me pass, my good friends," said he, "and you shall be served." And he pushed shoulder foremost through the crowd, who made way for him, and gave three hearty cheers for "the Chancellor" as he passed.

The Liberator, as he was called, might have been twenty minutes in the bank, when a hurrah was raised from those who stood nearest the bank door. "Didn't I tell you," cried a fellow, crushing his way out, and blowing with his breath to cool five hot sovereigns which he had held with difficulty in his hand: "Didn't I tell you the Counsellor would settle it? There they are at it hard and fast as tallow chandlers on a melting day, making sovereigns like winky, and they are shoveling them out upon the counter as hot as broiled praties from a pot," and he blew again upon the sovereigns, and he held them up again to be touched. Seeing and feeling was believing, and there, sure enough, was gold, warm, as if from the crucible.

"Glory to you Dan," shouted out the crowd, who now really believed that the Counsellor was making sovereigns in the back parlor to meet the run. "What's the use of crushing—you can't break a bank when they are melting out money like that."

My curiosity was at its height, so, with one tremendous effort, I gained admission, and there, sure enough, were the clerks ladling out hot sovereigns from copper scoops to the people, who, crowding to the counter, and who, snapping and blowing their fingers were picking up the coins as you might pick up roast chestnuts.

They say the *ruse* was not a new one, and that O'Connell only revived it in the case of the —— Bank; but it was not the least meritorious on that account. The clerks were really engaged in the back parlor heating the sovereigns on fire-shovels over a large fire; and rushing out, with red faces, and in a furious hurry, they threw them "hot, all hot," to the cashiers, who counted them out with iron curling tongs to the customers, who believed that the work of coining was going on over innumerable crucible in the back parlor.

The plan had a double advantage. It inspired confidence, and made the process of money-taking so slow on the part of the public, who were perpetually burning their fingers, that the bank, with a very limited supply, was able to meet a demand, which, under the circumstances, was necessarily slow. The clerks could serve the people as fast as the people could count the hot sovereigns.

The *ruse*, which had an almost instantaneous effect in allaying alarm, O'Connell maintained was perfectly justifiable. From ignorance, a panic, which might have proved fatal to the bank, arose, and he thought he had a right to allay it by playing on this same popular ignorance. A bank that could serve sovereigns at will from an oven, could never, of course, want gold, in the imagination of a simple people.

From the Dayton Journal, March 5.

Presence of Mind in a Brakeman.

The train from Union yesterday afternoon, consisting of seven or eight freight cars, a baggage and a passenger car, met with a serious accident. Just before reaching the bridge over Greenville creek, the axle of one of the freight cars broke, the train entered the bridge, and the locomotive and one freight car had reached the other side of the bridge when it broke in the centre, and six of the freight cars and the baggage car went down, some of them a distance of nearly fifty feet. The bridge is about 100 feet long. The brakeman of the passenger car (the last one in the train) seeing the danger, pulled out the coupling pin and put on the brakes and checked up the car before it reached the bridge, so that it remained upon the track entirely uninjured. There were about thirty passengers, including three ladies, in the car. The name of the brakeman who showed so much presence of mind in the emergency is Thomas Maloney. It is remarkable that in such a breakdown there should have been no loss of life or serious injury to any one.

NO MAN CAN BORROW HIMSELF OUT OF DEBT.—If you wish for relief you must work for it—economise for it; you must make more and spend less than you did when you were running in debt; you must wear homespun instead of broadcloth; drink water instead of champagne, and rise at four instead of seven. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and are sure sources of relief. A dollar earned is worth ten borrowed, and a dollar saved is better than forty times its amount in useless gewgaws. Try our scheme, and see if its not worth a thousand banks and valuation laws.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—A young lady in Portsmouth, engaged in gathering a dress, a few evenings ago, took *five hundred and thirty-eight stitches* in *three* minutes, as follows: first minute 176, second minute 176 and, third minute 186. While this may seem almost unreasonable, we *know* it to be a fact, and a fact to that establishes the truth, that the 'Patent Sewing Machines' stand no chance at all in Portsmouth.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

In March, 1789, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Francis Hopkinson as follows:—

"I am not a federalist, because I never submitted the whole system of my opinions to the creed of any party of men whatever—in religion, in philosophy, in politics, or in anything else, where I was capable of thinking for myself. Such an addiction is the last degredation of a free and moral agent. If I could not go to Heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Therefore, I protest to you, I am not of the party of federalist; but I am much farther from that of the anti-federalists."

PARKERISM ON PITTING IN SMALL POX.—Mr. Startin, the senior surgeon in the Gurney Hospital for the diseases of the skin, has communicated to the "Medical Times," a very important plan, which he has adopted during the past fourteen years, for preventing pitting in small pox, and which he states has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the acum cantharides or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel hair brush to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease on all the exposed surface of the body, until blistering is evident by the whiteness of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid producing it is to be washed off with water or thin arrow root gruel. The pain attending the application of the vesicating fluid is very slight and transient.

FAMILY NAMES.—The following facts are from an interesting article on the family nomenclature of England and Wales, in the sixteenth annual report of the register-general of England:

The indexes of births, marriages and deaths for seventeen and a half years contain more than 21,000,000 names. In England Smith is by far the most common name, while in Wales the name of Jones predominates. During the period above named, the records of both England and Wales show 285,037 persons named Smith, and 282,900 named Jones. Of the whole population of England and Wales in 1855, one person in 73 was named Smith, one in 76 was a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 152 a Davis, and one in 175 a Brown. Over half a million of the whole population were named Smith or Jones.

A little five-years-old friend of ours was the other day puzzled, as many an older head has been, in trying to form an idea of the *spirit* as distinct from the *body*. We endeavored to explain.

"You said you loved me just now?"

"Oh, yes—*best!*"

"What do you love with—your forehead?"

"No."

"Your hand? your foot? your cheek? your eyes?

"No, no," and the inquiring hand fluttered from one member to another as they were mentioned, pausing at last over the heart, with a triumphant—"Oh, I know *now* what I love with—it's—it's—it's *the piece that joggles!*"

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS.—It is reported on pretty good authority that the Adriatic, Atlantic and Baltic will be bought in at the public sale of these vessels by Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co., they being the largest creditors; and that they will continue the line as heretofore, with the $19,250 mail contract. It is also reported that the trips of the line will be extended to Southampton and Havre, and that the vessels will commence running in the course of a month or six weeks.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—The *Independence Belge*, alludes to a rumor circulated in Paris of an interview early in the spring between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, and attributes the present cordial relations between the two courts to an autograph letter addressed by the Empress of Austria to the Empress Eugenie, and to the recent mission of the Prince de Litchtenstein to Paris.

THE MARCH OF KNOWLEDGE.—The popular ignorance of this enlightened age is something astounding. Only the other day, a zealous antiquary, looking for Dryden's house, in Fetter-lane, made some inquiry of the policeman. "Dryden, sir," said the latter, "Dryden? Is he a man a little backward in his rent?"

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Courier de l'Eure* says that Mexico is now in the same position towards the United States as Turkey was four years ago towards Russia; and that if the Americans cross the Rio Bravo, which is the Pruth of the Mexican Territory, the equilibrium of North America is broken, and an European intervention will become necessary. The same journal is of the opinion that Santa Anna acts in connivance with Spain in his efforts to create revolutions in Mexico, and that his object is to make of that country a kingdom for the Duke of Montpensier.

A NOVEL CELEBRATION.—A letter from Malta, of Feb. 6, says: "This being the nineteenth centenary anniversary of St. Paul's shipwreck in Malta, grand